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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

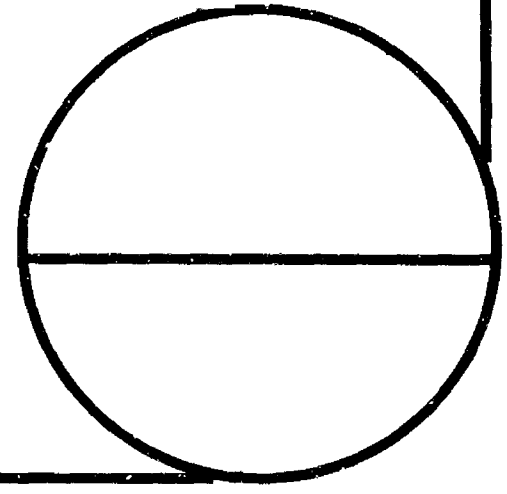
NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



562

1890.

Rev. Dept.

No. 562

Forests

Dharwar

Declarations and settlements made under the Act 1878.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 562 of 18 89

Subsequent " No. of 18

562

1890.

Rev. Dept.

No. 562

Forests

Dharwar

Declarations and settlements made under the D. Act, 1878.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 562 of 18 89

Subsequent ,, No. of 18

Forests: Kánara, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur.

No. 525

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 22nd January 1890.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, S C, No 1559, dated 11th January 1889—Requesting that he may be informed what meaning should be attached to the term "brushwood" in the rules regarding the cutting of forest produce in Kánara which
[illegible], and making remarks

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No 4671, dated 16th January 1889—Bringing to notice certain difficulties and doubts arising from the present wording of Government Notification No. 299, dated 15th January 1881; and submitting a draft of the notification which he proposes should be substituted for the previous notification.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S.D., No 1987, dated 24th June 1889—Submitting his remarks with reference to Government memorandum No. 1621, dated 27th February 1889; and recommending the publication of the proposed notification with the amendments suggested by the Collector of Belgaum.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D, No 4264, dated 21st December 1889—Submitting with reference to Government memorandum No 6251, dated 24th August 1889, reports on the subject, Nos 175 and 1464, dated 17th September and 13th December 1889 respectively, from the Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara, and the Collector of Kánara.

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances reported the definition of brushwood given by Mr. Woodrow may be accepted, *i. e*, bushes, shrubs and all ligneous growths which do not become timber trees. The list* of such ligneous growths supplied by the Divisional Forest Officer is appended to this Resolution for the guidance of officers of the Forest and Revenue Departments.

2. The publication of the notification prepared by the Conservator of Forests, S. C., as amended by the Collector of Belgaum in supersession of Notification No. 299, dated 15th January 1881, is sanctioned.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Collector of Belgaum,
The Collector of Bijápur,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Dhárwár and Belgaum,
The Conservator of Forests, S C.

* Printed on the reverse.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

List of shrubs suitable for being included in the term "brushwood."

No.	Description.	No.	Description.
	Brushwood for manure.		*Brushwood for fences and dams*—(contd.).
1	Karvi.	9	Kadgeri.
2	Mangari.	10	Sonemavu.
3	Gonagal.	11	Kanagal.
4	Bikki.	12	Kusal.
5	Churni or Mullahanu.	13	Kandaswal.
6	Pargi.	14	Nirsalli.
7	Pendari.	15	Niratti.
8	Nelli.	16	Muragowri.
9	Bonageri.	17	Hannageri.
10	Godchi.	18	Kowlu.
11	Kowli.	19	Gooz.
12	Kumsa.	20	Budlienda.
13	Vaivalingi.	21	Honchunagal.
14	Gurgi.	22	Holageri.
15	Sanna Ichal.	23	Ala.
		24	Basri.
		25	Goli.
	Brushwood for fences and dams.	26	Atti.
		27	Burla.
1	Haviga.	28	Charmal.
2	Salle.	29	Kariyadri or Kad Amti.
3	Narkal.	30	Andi.
4	Kunnerlu.	31	Sasanbhagi.
5	Hannusampigi.	32	Kaddhupa.
6	Karikumar.	33	Manu.
7	Akkurkal.	34	Gulmavu.
8	Halivana.		

NOTE.—A few of the above kinds do become trees, but the wood is soft and of no value.

From, The Municipal Co
To, The Conservator of Fo

Camb Road
4 January

Sir,

In returning
accompanying statem
I have the honor to in
you with reference to y
No 3978 dated the 24th
that I have selected
numbers myself, and
sufficient provision fo
fencing has been ma
every case.

I have the
&c
G Knight
Divisional Inspector
No 4188 of 1889.90
Conservator's Office
Fa la Kanara Divisio
January 9th 1890.

List of shrubs suitable for being included in the term "brushwood."

No.	Description.
	Brushwood for manure.
1	Kurvi.
2	Mangari.
3	Gonagal.
4	Bikki.
5	Churni or Mullahanu.
6	Pargi.
7	Pendari.
8	Nelli.
9	Bonageri.
10	Godchi.
11	Kowli.
12	Kumsa.
13	Vaivalingi.
14	Gurgi.
15	Sanna Ichal.
	Brushwood for fences and dams.
1	Haviga.
2	Salle.
3	Nurkal.
4	Kunnerlu.
5	Hannusampigi.
6	Kurikumar.
7	Akkarkal.
8	Halivana.

No.	Description.
	Brushwood for fences and dams—(contd.).
9	Kadgeri.
10	Sonemavu.
11	Kanagal.
12	Kasal.
13	Kandaswal.
14	Nirsalli.
15	Niratti.
16	Maragowri
17	Hannageri.
18	Kowlu.
19	Gooz.
20	Budbenda.
21	Honchunagal
22	Holageri.
23	Ala.
24	Busri
25	Goli.
26	Atti.
27	Burla.
28	Charmal.
29	Kariyadri or Kad Amti.
30	Andi.
31	Susanbhagi.
32	Kaldhupa.
33	Mana.
34	Gulmavu.

NOTE.—A few of the above kinds do become trees, but the wood is soft and of no value.

From, The Divisional Forest Officer
To, The Conservator of Forests

Camp Kanchanpur
4 January 90

Sir,

In returning the accompanying Statement I have the honor to inform you with reference to your No 3978 dated the 24th ult. I have selected numbers myself and a sufficient proportion for tagging has been made in every case

Kanchanpur
4/1/90

Sd/ G Wright
Divisional Forest Officer

No 4188 of 1889 90
Conservator's Office
Pala Kanara District
January 8th

Government with a recommendation that Mr. Hight's proposal regarding the closure of a portion of the forests in the Kangal Dalika be sanctioned that the accompanying draft notification marked A be published in the Government Gazette.

Mr. Hight's letter No. C/188. dt. 9th Dec. 89, received through the Collector, is appended.

Conservator of Forests

Through The Commissioner S.D. No 144 of 1890

Revenue Department

Camp Mutbal 22nd January 1890

Forwarded, with concurrence with the recommendation of the Conservator of Forests S.C.

Asst Commissioner

RECD JAN 27 1890

10/2/1890
Sroji

Group list of Hangal Taluka

Name of Group	Total area Area which is Protected & reserved	Approx. area of waste	Number of horned cattle
Halekoti Group			
Hosahalli	105	"	184
Chickeri	79	"	194
Halekoti	468	1	1868
	652	1	2246
Haveri Group			
Haveri	509	442	89	97
Sirgod	1406	69	90	1151
Dyamankop	143	132	18	128
Hanmapur	328	313	"	161
	2386	956	197	1537
Belvatti Group			
Badamgatti	141	"	17	348
Talkerikop	230	"	"	31
Nittgankop	250	250	25	251
Jyamgundikop	321	51	"	205
Gundur	307	307	"	211
Belvatti	209	40	75	299
	1458	648	117	1345
Hakenvalli Group			
Haveri	732	"	140	1071
Kondoja	179	"	30	620
Hakenvalli	468	302	79	629
Hebbangupa	85	85	65	352
Hankon	891	300	35	626
Karuvarkop	217	"	27	"
	2572	687	376	3298

Forests : Dhárwár.

No. 1093.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1890.

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 4188, dated 9th January 1890—Submitting, together with subsequent correspondence, the following letter No. c.—188, dated 9th December 1889, from the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár :—

> "I have the honour to forward herewith a list of numbers selected in the Hángal Táluka to be closed for ten years with a notification to be published in the *Gazette*."

and recommending that Mr. Hight's proposal regarding the closure of a portion of the forests in the Hángal Táluka may be sanctioned and that the draft notification submitted by the Divisional Forest Officer may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 144, dated 22nd January 1890—Forwarding the above with his concurrence in the recommendation of the Conservator.

RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Acting Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Forest Settlement Officer, Dhárwár,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1890.

No. 1093.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 29 (*b*) of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, to declare that the Protected Forests comprised in the survey numbers mentioned below in the Hángal Táluka of the Dhárwár District shall be closed for a period of ten years from the date of this notification, and that the rights of private persons (if any) over such forests shall be suspended during the said term :—

Name of Village.	Survey Numbers.
Hasabulli ...	... 68, 69, 71.
Chikeri ...	... 18, 19, 20.
Halekoti ...	... 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240.
Mackop ...	... 21, 22.
Sargod ...	... 270, 272, 273.
Dyámankop ...	... 9, 11, 12, 15.
Hanmapur ...	... 15, 16, 17 18, 19.
Makarwalli ...	... 8, 11.
Arshungupi ...	... 100.
Hankan ...	... 168 (protected portion).
Gundur ...	... 37, 38.
Jyangundkop	... 38.
Belwatti ...	... 172.
Netgankop ...	... 19.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1155 of 1890.

Revenue Dept.t

to

B. G., 12 February 1890

Regd. No. 427A

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D. from whom the papers should have been submitted to Govt.

By Command

A. E. Ellis Secy.

No. 508 of 1890

Camp Belgaum February 16

Returned to the Collr. of Dharwar with a request that he will be so good as to ascertain and report the area of the numbers

in Question and whether
he is satisfied with the
provision made for the
grazing of village cattle

Ed Mulloy
Agl Commissioner

RWB
Information called for pursuant to Govt Letter dated 1-2-90

No 2070 of 1890
Dharwar Kutchery 1890

Returned to the Commissioner
S. D. The area of the annual
Survey but proposed to be com-
prised in protected forests is
shown in the statement appended.

The undersigned is satisfied
that sufficient provision
has been made for the grazing
the village cattle.

Collector of
Dharwar

Recd

147-18-2 90
Bombay 1002 28-2-90
Rly Forest
2438-28/5/90
Bombay

Belw Dhawar Collector's no
2070 of 21st May 1890.

No 1893 of 1890

Revenue Department

Bo!. 27th May 1890

Submitted to Government
with a recommendation that the
notification be published in the
Government Gazette.

Acting Commissioner S.D.

Ross

Recd 30/5/80 1540A

Statement shewing the area and assessment of the several Survey Nos of the village of Medleri in the Ranebennur Taluka proposed to be comprised with protected forests being an accompaniment to the Dharwar Collector's endorsement No 2070 of 21 May 1890.

Name of village	Survey Number	Area		Assessment		Remarks.
		Acres	G.	Rupees	annas	
Medleri	371	16	5	2	8	
	372	19	15	5	-	
	373	16	15	7	-	
	374	16	28	7	-	
	377	19	22	3	8	
	378	15	26	3	8	
	379	14	13	3	-	
	380	19	3	3	8	
	381	18	6	3	8	
	382	18	11	3	8	
	383	19	34	3	8	
	384	27	33	8	-	
	385	18	1	6	-	
	386	17	13	3	-	
	387	17	35	5	-	
	388	16	35	2	8	
	389	23	9	7	-	
	390	16	3	3	-	
	406	16	13	2	8	
	407	16	12	2	8	
	408	27	7	4	-	
	409	15	12	3	-	
	412	22	23	6	-	
Total		428	12	98	-	

No 2179 of 1890
Dharwar 27 May 1890
Submitted to the Commissioner S.D.

Dharwar
May 1890

Collector of
Dharwar

Rec'd 2·6 . 9x 1567A

A 1963 ff 1 89

Vienna Department

Belgium 30th Despatch

TCD
JUN 2
890

Submitted ☞ Enclosure
in continuation of this Mission
1893 dated 27th Instant

Alfred Kuijper
Actg Commissioner

2436/29-590
Leipzig

Forests. Dhárwár.

No. 3955

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1890

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 4503, dated 3rd February 1890—Submitting one from the Collector of Dhárwár, together with the following letter No. R—207, dated 4th January 1890, from the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár:—

> "I have the honour to forward herewith a list of numbers selected in the Ránebennur Táluka with a notification to be published in the *Gazette*. Sufficient provision has been made for the grazing of cattle of the village"

and recommending that the list be published in the *Government Gazette*

Memorandum from the Commissioner S. D., No. 1893, dated 27th May 1890—Recommending that the notification may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1963, dated 30th May 1890

RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár (with the vernacular papers accompanying his memorandum),
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

No. of 1890

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Rec'd 2.6.90 567 A

No 1963 Pol Sec

Mission Department

Belgium 30th Despatch

RECD JUN 2 890

Submitted copies and
continuation of this despatch C No 1543
893 dated 2 February

Alex Kieffer
Actg Commissioner
U.S.A.

24964/29-590
Grazing

Forests: Dhárwár.

No. 3955.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 4503, dated 3rd February 1890—Submitting one from the Collector of Dhárwár, together with the following letter No. E.—207, dated 4th January 1890, from the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár:—

> "I have the honour to forward herewith a list of numbers selected in the Ránebennur Táluka with a notification to be published in the *Gazette*. Sufficient provision has been made for the grazing of cattle of the village."

and recommending that the list be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1893, dated 27th May 1890—Recommending that the notification may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1963, dated 30th May 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár (with the vernacular papers accompanying his memorandum),
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1890.

No. 3955.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 29 (*b*) of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1890, to declare that the Protected Forests comprised in the Survey numbers mentioned below in the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár District be closed for a period of ten years from the date of this Notification, and that the rights of private persons if any over such forests shall be suspended during the said term :—

Name of Village	Survey Numbers.
Medleri	406, 407, 408, 409, 412, 371, 372, 373, 374, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

1459

297

1890.

Rev. Dept.

No. 1459

Forests

Dhárwar

Smuggling of sandalwood into the Dhárwar Collectorate from the Mysore forests on the Dhárwar frontier

Former Papers in Comp.	No.		of 18
Subsequent "	No.		of 18

2100

1459

TOTAL EXPOSURES

END

END

END

END

START

START

START

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

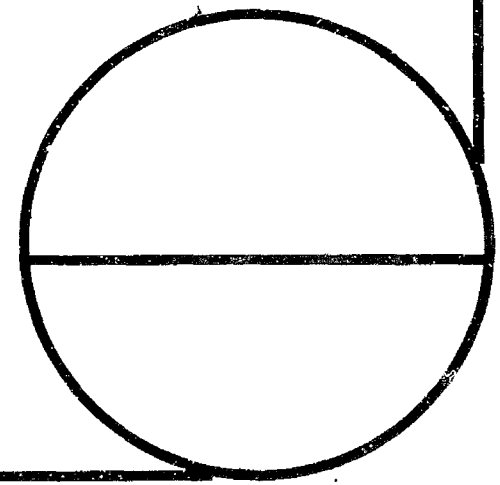
NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

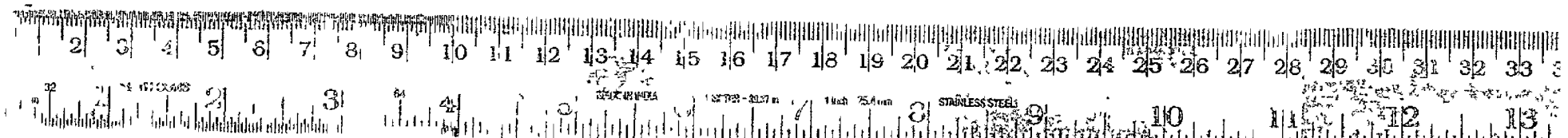
NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :




STAINLESS STEEL

564

189( ).

Rev. Dept.

No. 564

Forests

Kamara

Declaration and Settlement made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878

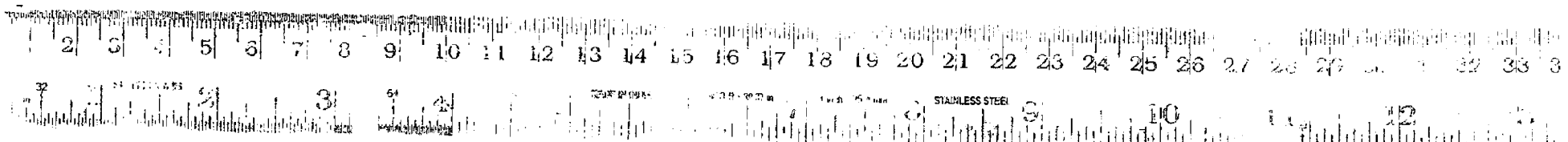
Part I.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 564 of 1889

Subsequent No. 564 of 1891

215

564


STAINLESS STEEL

564

189().

Rev. Dept.

No. 564

Forests

Kanara

Declarations and Settlement made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878

Part I.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 564 of 1889

Subsequent „ No. 564 [of 1891

564

Rec 26/8/89.

To

The Asst. Conservator,
Karwar Division,

The Forest Range
Officer,
Kasarli

Sir,

The Collector,
Kanara District

Sir,

We have the honour to forward the following report together with maps explaining our proposed classification of the forests in (46) villages of the Sirsi Taluka, North Kanara.

2 The maps have been prepared on a scale of 4 inches to the mile.

by reduction from
the Revised Survey
village maps — and
consist of 5 sheets,
showing every survey
minutiæ of detail
The distinguishing
colors will be found
explained on the
5th sheet of the series
of maps. Attached
to the above series,
is a reference
map on the scale
of 1 inch to 1 mile;
this is intended
as an index to the
larger maps, and
to show at a glance
the proposed realign-
ment, and how
it compares with
adjoining villages
of the Taluka
Taluka called

by Mr Horsley, and with Col Peyton's proposed demarcation of the Nellapuram forests which also adjoin.

3 It will be observed that I propose carrying the Reserves further south, than Mr Horsley did on the Eastern side of the Talute, but it must be remembered that I am dealing with a much more inaccessible, and densely wooded tract than that settled by Mr Horsley which, besides being more or less open, might, in many localities, be easily

brought under the
plough.

In order
to avoid superfluity
of writing I have
endeavoured to
give as much
detailed information
by means of the
map, as possible.
(a). The red
colouring denotes,
house site, fruit
tree, and grass
lands; on the
occupation of the
people, which I
propose measuring,
and assessing in
the usual way,
and finally due
foresting. Such
lands invariably
repay cultivation,
and are essential

to the welfare of the peoples, they should have been measured by the survey in the first instance, but in former times owing to abuses having crept in, stringent orders were issued to the effect that forest trees were not to be included in "Holding" and as all these lands contain both forest, and fruit trees to a certain extent, mixed measurement altogether

As an experiment I have already had lands of the above descrip

~~Also~~ measured,
and assessed, in
7 ½ sheets of the (46)
villages under
report, with the
result, that about
five half years
reassessment, will
cover the expense
of survey &c.
But when this debt
is liquidated, there
should remain to
Government a
profit of about
Rs 143 yearly. In
most other inhabited
villages (if my
proposals for dis-
foresting lands
of the above
description be
approved) a
proportionate profit

should accompany the people will also reduce the conception while the diminution in the forest area will be quite unsignificant. The lands lending measurement have not been deducted from the forest areas entered in appendix (A).

(b). The brown coloring on the map denotes isolated cultivation in the forest the annexation of which is essential. This occupied assessed land, which I propose taking up for

Rs. 1,11,11,111 in Acres 26 gunthas and has an average assessment of Rs. 1-14- a per acre.

Throughout the whole (46) villages there are (43) survey numbers which it would be desirable to take up, out of these I have induced the Khatedars, either of their own free will, or by means of exchange, to give up (10) numbers. With regard to the remaining (33) numbers the Khatedars remain obdurate; I would

"therefore" ask Mission
-mission to acquire
them under these
Lands Acquisition
act. The compen
-sation asked for
would I think in
no case be exhor
-tant, but as long
as these lands
remain reserved,
so long will the
holders thereof
have covenant
-ed access for hauling
through the forest
with their cattle,
and it is for
this reason alone
that they refuse
to give them up.
(C). The yellow
coloring on the
map denotes —
"Protected Forest.

All "Betta lands," and forest dwellers, or immediately surrounding cultivated valleys, as the more populous villages, I have classified under this head, and within this Protected area only, should grazing and usual privileges enjoyed by the people be permitted. The Betta lands may be distinguished on the map, as small forest numbers immediately surrounding cultivation and colored yellow, like other protected forest.

(d.) The yellow colouring denotes "Reserved forest," and in declaring this, I have used every endeavour to expunge rights, by granting liberal terms on the Protected areas. With the exception of rights of way (all shown on the maps) I have found it unnecessary to grant other rights on the Reserves, always excepting cases of isolated hamlets, situated therein, where the right of grazing their own cattle, and the usual

privileges must be
corrected, in a
considerably
extended portion
of the forest, kept
open by the forest
Department for
this purpose.

I have endeavoured to enter on the face of the map such brief description of the forest as may be deemed sufficient. A glance will show that the teak forests do not extend much west of the Dabgi and Bara nallas.

Details concerning assessed waste lands, and

all other requisites required by Government (vide Circular No 7677 dated the 22nd September 1885) to accompany Forest Settlement Reports, will be found in the Appendices (A) and (B) attached.

7. The forest lands appertaining to the villages under report were selected by Mr Woodrow, Divisional Forest Officer N.D. Kanara, and were gazetted as proposed Reserves under section 4 of the Indian Forest act of 1878, in Government Gazettes of

G.R No 4732 of 20th July 1892

the 20th January
and 22nd December
1855

It does not
seem to have
been the case in
this Division
of Kaunas for
the demarcating
officer, previous
to having the
numbers gazetted,
& Recruit, for the
approval of the
Collector, and
Conservator, a
descriptive roll
of selected numbers,
together with colored
maps, showing
proposed distribution
of forests. The
consequence is that
the real work of

Shall we,
or [illegible]

demarcation, ~~exhibits~~ with Forest Settlement
duplicates on these
Forest Settlement
Officer — no light
task, of the nature
of the country
and extent to be
traversed while
inspecting the lands
Number of villages
be taken into
consideration

Owing to the
laborious nature
of the work I
was unable, before
the setting in of
the monsoon, to
finally settle —
some 13 gazetted
villages belonging
to this group,
and shown blank
in the map. But

I hope the next
Govt. Resolution will
be on these completion,
when they will
form the subject
of a supplementary
report. In selecting
the Reserves I
received from
Mr. Woodrow, Divisional
Forest Officer, material
help, and he
fully coincides
with my proposals.
The demarcation
of the remaining
portion of the
Virsi Taluka with
the exception of a
few scattered
villages remains
to be done; but
the settlement of
the line of the
villages under

detail, comprises a large block of Reserved Portions between the Yellapur and Sirsi Talukas and the Mundgod Patha. The settlement of this tract has long been desired by the Forest Authorities.

Apart from the proposed contiguous Reserves Forest, which are mostly deciduous, occupying a drier zone towards the East I propose reserving all detached evergreens westward. These are of great climatic importance, and often form the

members of the water supply, to many a fruitful valley. Any one acquainted with the interior of Kawaii cannot fail to be struck with the gradual encroachments being made on the evergreens. The people ignore their better instincts proper, and resort to the evergreens in the rains, for the purpose of cutting "koiku" (green leaves for manure); and instead of confining themselves to the brushwood, as laid down in the "permit rules," they

cut and haul the
larger forest trees,
just as they do in
these own Better
Lands, on the hot
weather. The
consequence is that
the sun-light heats
the water
shade, the pepper
trees, and the
wild fruits die
off, the springs
dry up, and the
evergreen eventually
disappears. Owing
to many conflicting
interests, and the
changes which
take place in the
administration of
the evergreen forests,
it would be an
impossible task
for the Forest

settlement officer
to stay, to relegate,
and record, the
various rights
and privileges
claimed. In some
instances the
recipient of the
"Kaus" is lost to
communities or
individuals, for
the term of the
survey lease, as
others, the Forest
Department dispose
of the produce by
contract. The
"Bandaras" also,
tap the liquor
yielding "Palms"
which abound in
the evergreens; while
the wood of the
exhausted trees

in large measure
by the people
for the manufacture
of domestic, and
agricultural implements, and for fencing purposes, and for platforms from which to water their crops, and to dry garden produce, cardamums betelnuts &c. In my opinion the only way to stop abuses is to constitute all evergreens Reserved Forest," thereby giving the Forest department full control. and they in conjunction with the Revenue officials might determine

this order sets what rights and privileges are to be conceded. Appendix (C) is an extract from my report No 46 dated the 5th March 1888, to the address of the Survey Commissioner, on the areas to which the evergreens are subjected in the Kurunta Taluka, under the contract system. Further description here would be only repetition.

In Appendix (A) are given for each village, the details which are shown below in total.

No. of allotment	No. of tract	No. of cattle	Determined area	Assessment	Interested Indians	Acreage	Noted for removal	Classification of land	Remarks
46/111/121.	102/85		7104.11	26/38	e a n a	9.1	as	26589.28	2.81	Noted for removal as agricultural land. Remarks: Area not fenced. 9 head of cattle.
								35618.26		

Area of Gilbert Court, established with the Platteland Reserve. Cattle grazing rights granted from the Reserve.

The area of Gilbert Court, established with the Platteland Reserve, is subject to certain grazing rights granted from the Reserve. The Forest Officer is required to maintain records of the number of cattle grazed by each holder of these rights, and to report any breaches of the conditions attached thereto. Fees are payable annually in respect of each head of cattle grazed, and must be paid before the 31st March in each year. Persons wishing to graze cattle in excess of their allotted number may apply for additional grazing, which will be granted at the discretion of the Forest Officer, subject to the availability of surplus grass. Such additional grazing is charged at a higher rate per head.

Fig 1111.

From the above it will be seen that quite grazing has been provided for the majority of cattle, within the protected areas; the reserves being transferred only, by the requirements of a few isolated hamlets situated therein. It is also noticeable that I have made no "free-grazing assignments." I cannot admit the necessity of granting free grazing to the numerous herds of useless cattle kept up in Kanara, for the simple reason that no

former times. Grass
was introduced
throughout the forest
the intrinsic value
of which was not
then appreciated
even if Government
were inclined to
grant free grazing
allotments to each
village; owing to
the scattered nature
of the cultivation
and the distances
of the habitations
one from the other
it would be a
practical impossibility
to demarcate lands
that would be of
use to all. This
is amply proved
by the fact that
in Mr Hordleys
settlement, where

Liberal assignments were made in every village, there is not one that pays the usual grazing fee of annas 2 per head. This is owing to the impossibility of confining the cattle within limits, the boundaries of which are unknown. For similar reasons in villages where free grazing was assigned at the time of survey settlement, the usual fees are paid. These free assignments will never be of use to the people unless an expensive

assessing, and collection, by taxation, an operation which I should not feel justified in recommending.

When the fee system was introduced by the late Commissioner Col. Peyton, instead of the former farming out system of grazing lands it was hailed with delight by the people at large throughout Kansas, and, I believe, I am right in stating that the majority of the people are in favor of the fee system still, the malcontents,

being the wealthy owners of large herds, who in former times were in the habit of buying up all available grazings, and charging out-siders, and the poorer Rayats, exhorbitant rates for accomodating their cattle. In my report on this subject dated 1st April 1887, to your address, I recommended that agricultural cattle should be permitted to graze free in the forest; but on further enquiry I found that the plan would be open to objections,

aind would cease
too much in the
hands of the village
accountants, while
the rich owners
of large herds
who let out their
animals on hire,
would probably
profit at the
expence of the
poorer classes. I
would therefore
strongly recommend
that the annual
fees which have
been collected
for the last (5)
years with little
difficulty, be
continued. Grazing
in the forest only
commences, as a
rule, with the
closing of the rice

yields for sowing
operations, and,
it is to be remembered
that this labor is
the time when the
young trees, and
plants, begin to
sprout; the effect
of grazing, or
re-generation
can be better
understood, than
described. Surely
some return
however small
might be expected
from a concession,
which must be
a serious loss
to Government
annually. The
Superintendent,
Deccan Survey,
very clearly points
out, in his note

Dr. Jackson, in answer to Government Circular No 4593 of the 10th June 1857, that Free-grazing is not the "sine qua non throughout this Presidency, which most people seem to suppose it is, and besides, that free-grazings are useless without "continuously marked "and readily seen "boundaries.

The next point I have to notice concerns the Betta or Kab areas assigned to garden cultivators at the time of survey. This subject has

given more trouble
at settlement, than
all the others put
together; and
petitions for extra
size assignments
may be counted
by hundreds.

I am however
very unwilling to
make any further
concessions on this
count, and think
that the smallest
assignments (the
rules for the
allotment of which
were drawn up
on the evidence
of the people
themselves), liberal
in the extreme. No
doubt many of
the Bitta lands

over, on

are becoming
rapidly exhausted
owing to increasing
- indicate toppling
and the absence
of any attempt
to reclothe the
denuded areas
but further con-
cessions in my
opinion, will
lead to worse
results; and the
eyes of the people
will only be
opened to the
situation, by giving
them fully to under-
-stand that fresh
allotments will
not be made
There is not the
least doubt that
in a moist climate
like Kanara, where

vegetation is almost
spontaneous; as
little re-planting,
and restriction
in the method
of tapping, as
are that is wanted,
to ensure the
present assignments
giving an ample
yield, for all
requirements. I
fully concur in
the opinion expressed
by Government in
their Resolution
No. 4541 dated
the 10th July 1888,
that it is preferable
to retain all Rubber
areas under
Government control,
to transfer them
to the cultivators,

would be [illegible] for these [illegible] inundations, must result in [illegible] solicitations for fresh allotments. It is a matter of fact, that many villages "are nearly one half of the entire forest area has already been given up as "Betta", little therefore remains to be disposed of, if any forest is to be retained at all. The accompanying extracts from reports to the address of the Survey Commissioner and Superintendent Deccan Survey,

Counties (D. E.)
obtain more fully
the views to which
Native lands are
subjected.

12. I suggest
classifying as
Protected Forest,
all Native lands,
together with other
descriptions as
mentioned above;
and am quite
at one with Govern
ment, in thinking
that the classification
of all Kaiiara
forests as "Reserves"
would be a
mistake. There is
no doubt that
such a proceeding
would end in
constant friction

between the Forest
Department, and
the people, and,
I do not see
that it would
tend in any way
to the better pre-
servation of the
forest. There would
be no limit to
grazing, and the
exercise of privilege
and the Forest Depart-
ment as at present
constituted could
never exercise
sufficient control
to make a general
reservation workable

The first
demand of a
practical system
of conservancy
is to have blocks
of forest to deal

with, of sufficient
size, and as far
as possible, free
from the trammels
of rights and privileges
... usual in India.
The Reserves I
propose, meet with
the above requirements,
and have been
selected where the
population is sparse
and the cultivated
area of inconsiderable
extent. In these
situations I have
discouraged any
attempt to extend
cultivation, by
including all
available land in
forest. The two classes
Reserves occupy
a portion of the
table land above

the Sabyadris, and measure some 55.6 square miles; they may be said to be practically free of rights, with the exception of Rights of way." This tract is well watered, and accessible, especially towards the North, where it is traversed by several forest roads leading to the timber depot at Sunganhali on the main road from Hubli to the coast. Kirsi also has an available depot, for the produce of the forests further south. The whole of this

Country is thickly wooded, the forests to the North being amongst the most valuable in Kanara, producing all the best kinds of timber trees.* together with Bamboos of several kinds

* Teak
Matti
Honi
Jemba
Blackwood
Sandal
Ebony
Kari muttal &c &c

15. The Protected Protected forest covers an area of 47.4 square miles, and produces timber trees of the above description, excepting Teak In places it is thickly wooded; but generally, and especially in the vicinity of cultivation, the forest has been

considerably thinned out, and many of the Betta trees are almost devoid of leaves. The privileges asked for in Protected forest are as follows:—

To be permitted to remove from the forest, free of charge, wood for agricultural and domestic purposes, grass for thatching, dead leaves (Aduku), and green leaves (Soppu) for manure thorns for fencing, earth and stones for building purposes and renewing garden soil. Also to be permitted to dig trenches,

and build walls around cultivation, and Bettu lands, as a protection from floods, and the inroads of cattle; and wild animals; and to be allowed to repair those already in existence. No objection can I think be raised to the exercise of these privileges, which seem to have been enjoyed by the people from times long past; but I would with deference, suggest, that more definite rules as to the safe-guarding of

Protected forests than the present "present rules" be drawn up, under section 31 of the Indian forest Act. Rules to regulate lopping privileges within Betta or Reb areas are especially necessary, as there is no doubt that if existing practices be continued, these lands will be all but denuded within the next decade.

My proposals provide grazing in the Protected area for the present number of cattle, with 15 per cent added for contingencies,

at the rate of 2 acres per head; should the Forest Department find it necessary to close Protected areas giving less than this average, an equivalent should be granted from the Reserves, both for grazing purposes, and for the exercise of privileges above recorded.

17. Examples of procedure and settlement of a few villages are appended, there is so much similarity of claims between the different

villages that I think it necessary to forward the white pole.

18. I trust that these proposals may meet with approval, and I should be glad to be informed whether or no, at the early convenience of Government, so that I may be guided with regard to future settlements

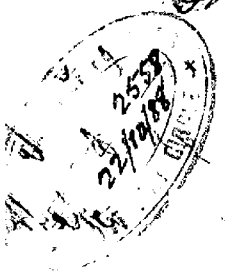
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obt. servant
P. J. Kennedy
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara,

No. 1X of 1888/89

Dharwar October 1888.

Forwarded through the Conservator of Forests, S.D.

A. H. Wingate
for Dist. Offr.
Kanara.



23498

Statement showing the area of each Village called for in Government circular No: 76

No.	Name of Village.	Final area of proposed F. Area to be made over to Forest as per d. area Settlement proposals. Old Forest not. Area of Govt waste land occupied by the Forest Act. operations under the Forest acquired Act 1878. exchan								
		Gairan area.	Area of other land	Total area.	Gairan area	other lands. area of assessment waste.	area of assessed waste.	Total area.	area ass.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	

a Taluka to be made over to Forest on
y of 22 September 1885.

rest.

tion & Area proposed to be hereafter acquired inclusive of Pot-Kharab.

land ... eventually by ...						Total area of cols 12 and 17.	Population.	Cattle.	Area ... the ...
by proposed forfeiture, or ... Forest.		voluntary sale or exchange &c.		the acquisition Act.					
ment.	area.	area.	assessment.	area	assessment.				
12		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

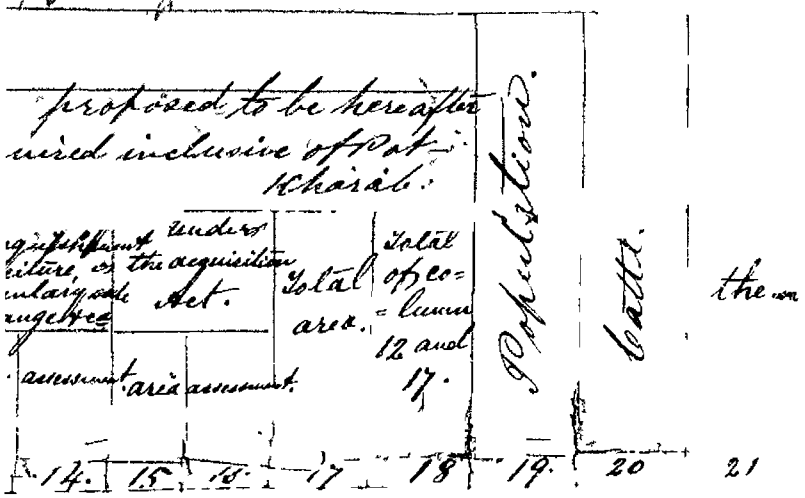
a Taluka to be made over to Forest on
7 of 22nd September 1885.
X Copy under
rest.

Area proposed to be hereafter acquired inclusive of Pat- Kharabs							
Total proposed Forest area.	eventually by voluntary sale exchange &c	under the acquisition Act.	Total area.	Total of Cols 12 and 17.	Population.	Cattle.	Area
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

to be made over to Forest on

September 1885.

Cooley



	Sirsi Taluka.											
1	Malenhalli	"	562	13	562	13	"	12	20	19	"	"	"	12	20	"
2	Asaphur	"	95	28	95	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	176	8	176	8	"
3	Hulgol	"	1186	7	1186	7	"	19	38	7	"	"	438	34	458	32	"
4	Balale	"	958	14	958	14	"	13	27	6	"	23	11	36	38	"
5	Golikop	"	67	3	67	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	87	39	87	39	"
6	Kanur-Hegarni	"	720	6	720	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Hemadi	"	3006	32	3006	32	"	53	37	95	"	16	12	70	9	"
8	Kangode	"	389	29	389	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	430	13	430	13	"

574.33. " " " " " 574.33 57 206 664.

271.36. " " " " " 271.36. 120. 197. 396.

1644.39. 7.37. 9 - - -1-16 - 8 -9.13.-1654.12. 374. 426. 2216.39

995.12. " " 9.39.21 - - 9-39 1005.11. 80. 187. 1165.18

155.2. " " " " " 155.2. 36. 57. 200.—

720.6. " " " " " 720.6 57. 183. 834.1

3077.1 " " 5.3 11- - -5-3. 3082.4. 90 175. 3244.

820.2. " " " " " 820.2. 304. 244. 1060—

22. | 574·33 〃 5·30 | 12 – 〃 – 4 – 21 | 6 – 11 〃 | 〃 |

12. | 271·36 〃 〃 〃 〃 – 38 〃 – 38 | 〃 | 〃 |

1144·39 〃 128·16 48·4 | 9·20 137·36 60·18 | 9·13 |

995·12 〃 13·14·5 〃 – 2·32 16·6 〃 | 9·39 | 〃

20 155·2 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 3·17 | 〃 | 〃

720·6 〃 4·8·4 – 〃 〃 4·8 6·7 | 〃 |

6. 3077·1 〃 3·19·1 – 〃 – 3 – 2·6·21·21·17 | 5·3 | 〃 13

37. 820·2 〃 8·6·6·9 – 4·4·12·10·55·13·4 | 〃 | 〃 17

574.33										574.33	57	206	664.
71.36										271.36	120.	197.	396.
644.39	7.37.9			1-16		8-9	13-		1654.12	374.	426.	2216.39	
795.12				9.39.21		9-39		1005.11.		80.	187.	1165.15	
155.2.										155.2	36.	57.	200.-
720.6.										720.6	57.	183.	834.1
3077 1				5.3 11-		5-3.			3082.4.	90	175.	3244.	
820.2.										820.2.	304.	244.	1060 —

22. 574·33 " 5·30·12-" "-21·6-11. " " "

12 271·36 " " " "-38. "-38. " "

1644·34 " 128.16.48·4·9·20.137·36.60·18 9·13. "

995·12 " 13.14.5 " -2·32.16·6. " 9·39. "

20 155·2. " " " " " 3·17 " "

720·6 " 4·8·4·-" " 4·8. 6·7 " "

6. 3077·1. " 3.19.1-"-"3--2.6·21.21·17.5·3. "

39. 820·2. " 8.6.6.9.-4·4.12·10.55·13.4. " "

" 82.22. " - 36. 82.22. " - 36. 210 - 32. 364. 1.

122. 6. 1 - 12. 122. 6. 1 - 12. 271. 36

" 357. 37. 6. 16. 367. 10. 6. 16. 1188. 1 466. 11.

" 143. 6. " - 32. 153. 5 " - 32 | 563. 16. 441. 35.

" 41. 29. " - 12 - 41. 29. " - 12 | 87. 39. 67. 3.

" 102. 21. " - 39. 102. 21. " - 39 | 873. 26. 346. 20.

" 133. 24. " - 20. 138. 27 " - 20 | 280. 37. 2801. 7.

" 171. 6. 2 - 8 - 171 - 6. 2 - 8. 753. 16. | 66 - 26.

9	Chitoor.....	459.22	453.26	913.8.	"	15.30	22.8.	289.24	305.11	10.27.6	"	"	1229.6.	"
10	Jamanhalli	211.23	133.11	344.34	"	"	"	85.37.	85.37.	"	"		430.31.	"
11	Puttanmane	"	327.16	327.16.	"	"	"	458.34.	458.34.	"	"		786.10	"
12	Kalkuni....	"	231.28.	231.28.	"	"	"	457.2.	457.2	"	"		688.30.	"
13.	Gopinathpur	"	44 28	44.28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		44.28	"
14.	Yadhalli....	"	227.37.	227 37.	"	"	"	351.8.	351.8.	"	"		579 5	"
15	Manjwalli....	"	421.37.	421 37.	"	1.13.	2-8	574 14.	575.27.	"	"		997 24	"
16.	Sirsi.....	"	661.3.	661.3.	"	147.24.	49.5.	"	147.24.	1.12.	Sema.	Roaccom-ment.	816.12.	"

" " " " 1229.6. 98. 137. 1473.—

" "—30 1-8 " " 30.431.21. 47. 80. 563.—

" " " " 786.10. 98. 172. 984.—

" " " " 688.30. 139. 120. 846—

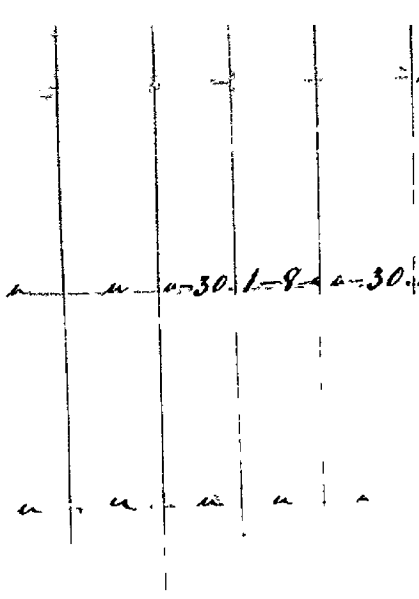
" " " " 44.28. " " 68.32

" " " " 579.5. 210. 149. 705.

" " " " 997.24. 253. 167. 1234.—

" " " " 816.12.5483. 1817. 2556.—

32	1229.6	"	20.6	10	20.6.	17.36
15	430.31	"	1-6	8-9	1-6	2-24
20.	786.10	"	18.11.	6.12.	18.33	4.12.
13.	688.30.	"	5.32	3-10	3.38.	9.30.
	44.28.	"	"	"	4.6.	4.6
24.	579.5.	"	1-26.	1-14	1-26.	3-12.5
27.	997.24.	"	24.24.	27.10	3-1-	27.25
12.	816.12.	"	436.4.	139.2	153.24	589.28.



					1229.6	98.	137.	1473.—
		30.	1—8	30.	431.24	47.	80.	563.—
					786.10	98.	172.	984.—
					688.30.	139	120.	846—
					44.28.	"	"	68.32
					579.5	210	149.	705.—
					997 24.	253.	167.	1234.
					816.12.	5483.	1817.	2556.—

9.

32. 1229.6. " 20.6.10 " " 20.6.17.36. "

15. 430.31. " 1-6.2-8 " " 1-6 2-24.2-30

20. 786.10 " 18.11.6.12.2-22.18.33.4.12. "

13. 688.30. " 5.32.3 16.3.38.9.30.8.7. "

44.28. " " " 4.6. 4.6. " "

44. 579.5 " 1-26.1-14 1-26.3-12.5-21 "

27. 997.24. " 24.24.27.10.3.1.27.25 22.25 "

12. 816.12. " 436.4.139.2.153.24.589.28.323.29. "

"	199·22·7·2·	199·22·7·2·	980·17·	248·29·	
"	126·34·1-10·	127·24·1-10·	214·29·	216·32·	
"	172·30·2-15·	172·30·2-15·	786·10·	"	
"	136·39·2-27·	136·39·2-27·	688·30	"	
"	19·38·	" 19·38·	" 44·28	"	cultivated area increased by 10-½ on account of exchange for no. 96 in Chiefgi.
"	115·17·2·9·	115·17·2·9·	5·05·15·	73·30·	
"	180·19·6·14	180·19·6·14·	997·24	"	Land measuring 7-25 out of No: 17 has been included in Sirsi Forest Bungalow compound, corresponding reduction in area.
"	815·34·10·29·	815·34·10·29·	801·24·14·28·		

17	Bokkenhalli	"	1552·18	1552·18	"	25·13·25·4	133·23	158·36	"	" 1711·14 "
18	Adanhalli	"	2503·35	2503·35	"	14·6·27	" 199·32	213·38	"	" 2717·33 "
19	Shivalli	"	2968·21	2968·21	"	69·38·110-8	204-4	274-2	"	" 3242·23 "
20	Yerkanhalli	"	839·39	839·39	"	61·11·18	" 225	19·286-30	"	" 1126·29 "
21	Kageri	"	457·15	457·15	"	46·36	12-4	410-15	457-10	" " 914·25 "
22	Kulve	"	456·29	456·29	"	2-20-1-8	" 442	9·444-29	"	" 901-18 "
23	Gadihalli	"	670-5	670-5	"	3-14·6	" 168	24 171-38	"	" 842-3 "
24	Bhai	mbi	" 380-17	380-17	"	28·31·12	" 222	250-31	"	" 631-8 "

" " 36.1.71.8. 36.1..1747.15.104. 166.1955—

" " 2.25.11. " 2-25-2722-18.166. 384.3022-

" " 2-30 5 " " 2-30.3245.13 176. 342.3604-

" " " " " 1126-29.397. 419.1644-

" " " " " 914-25.220. 263.1272-

" " " " " 901-18.133. 174.1137-1.

" " " " " 842-3. 97 127. 968-27

" " " " " 631-8. 144. 213. 808.19.

3. 1711·14 = 14·38 5=12 = 14·38 3·27 36-1 = 186·24

15. 2717·33. = 21·10·12 = 2-6·23·16 11-26 2-25 = 286·11

2·3242·23. = 11·32 4-4·2-4·10-26·23·44·2-30 = 376·3

26·1126·29. = 42-37 50-10 12-34 55=31 33-2 = 426·2

2·914·25. = 20·27 9-9 3-32 24-19 92-7 = 238·4

901·18. = 9·13·7-14·2-8 11-21 19·17 = = 201·9

842·3 = 11-6-1-5=12-5=8-9 = = 105=3

631·8. = 1-11-8 = 1-11-10-38 = = 161·16

" | " 36 1. 7 8. 36 1. 1747. 15. 104. 166. 1955 —

" " 2. 25. 16 — " 2 — 25. 2926. 18. 166. 384. 3022 —

" " 2-30 5 — " — 2-30. 3245. 13. 176. 342. 3604 —

" " " " " 1126-29. 397. 419. 1644 —

" " " " " 914-25. 220. 263. 1272 —

" " " " " 901-18. 133. 174. 1137-1

" " " " " 842-3. 97 127. 968-27

" " " " " 631-8. 144. 213. 808-19.

3. 1711·14. - " - 14·38.5=12· " 14·38.3·27 36 1 " 186·24 2 - 19·222-52-19.387·10 1360·5·

15=2717·33. " 21·10.12 - " -2-6-23 16.11-26 2-25= " 265-11.1-24.267-36.1-24.885-31.1834 27.

-2·3242·23 " // 32 4 4 2 - 4·13-36·23·32·2-30 " 316-38 4-13.319-28.4-13.1206·3.2039·10

26.1126.29. " 42-57 50-10 12-34.55=31 33-2 " " 424-39.4-5=424-39.4-5=976-16.150-13.

2·914·25. " 20 27.9-9.3-32 24-19.92.7. " " 238-4 2-27.238-4 2-27·914-25= "

△. 401-18. " 9·13.7-14.2 8 11-21.19·17. " " 201-29.2-36.201-29.2-36.671-22.229-36.

842·3 " 11 - 6 - - 1-5=12-5=8-9 " " 105=35= " -15=105=35= " -15=601-14.240-29.

631·8. " 1-11. " -8- " 1-11-10-38. " " 161-16·3-26.164-16.3-26.569-21.61·27. " 136

Survey Nos: 132.133.134 are taken for forest in part only.

25	Sadásivalli	"	3296-33.	3296-33.	"	129	"	65-4.	509-28.	638-13.	"	"	3935-21.	"	"	1-9	2	"	-1 9	3936-30.	470.	460.	4618-
26	Kundorry	"	326·7.	326·7.	"	"	"		77-13.	77 13.	"	"	403·20.	"	"	"	"		"	403·20.	77	155.	517-26.
27	Kusguli	"	344·26.	344·26.	"	"	"		237·7.	237·7.	"	"	581·33.	"	"	"	"		"	581 33.	137.	317.	719-29-
28	Yadahalli	"	119.15.	119.15.	"	"	"		47·29.	47 29.	"	"	167·4	"	"	"	"		"	167·4.	27.	49.	219·11
29	Kampli	"	4736·36.	4736·36	"	76	-	24·4.	390 9	466·9.	"	"	5203.5.	7 22 9	.	22-19	31	.	30-1.	5233.6	409.	703	5718·4-
30	Chikotti	"	2195:31.	2195:31.	"	9·9	11	3·2	97 24.	106 33	"	"	2302·24.	"	"	"	"		"	2302·24	207.	505.	2545-17
31	Alwad	"	790-6.	790-6	"	3 39.	3	" "	70-21.	74·20.	"	"	864·26	"	"	"	"		"	864 26.	109.	241.	1024·7
32	Hasangi	"	1486·17.	1486 17.	.	11·9.	5	" "	279-21.	290-30	"	"	1777·7.	"	"	"	"		"	1777 7	214	378.	2110·10

27.	3935-21.	"	206-27.	10-10.	12-4	219-31.	13-12	1-9
	403.20	"	14.1	9 "	"	14-1.	6-16	"
	581.33.	"	34.33	10.2	5.27	40.20.	4.38	"
	167.4	"	4 "	1-8	3-28	7-28.	" 35	"
	5203.5.	"	46.18.	10.14	2-13	48.31	133.4	30.1
	2302-24	"	11.30	19.13.	1-28	13.18.	63.14.	"
	864.26.	"	30.36	12 "	"-14	31-10.	1-37.	"
	1777.7	"	26-22	11-4.	10-15	36.37	16.35	-

"	"	1-9	2-"	1-9	3436-30	470.	460.	4618-	
"	"	"	"	"	403.20.	77.	185.	517-26.	
"	"	"	"	"	581.33.	137.	317.	719-29-	
"	"	"	"	"	167.4.	27.	49.	219.11	
7.22.9-		22-19.31-	30-	1.	5233.6	409.	703	5718.4-	
24. "	"	"	"	"	2302.24	207.	505.	2545-17	
26. "	"	"	"	"	864.26.	109.	241.	1024.7	
7. "	"	"	"	"	1777.7.	214.	378.	2110.10.	

27. 3935-21. " 206-27 101-10.12-4 218-31.13-12.1 9. " 440-33 9-1.44202 9-1. 1981.1.1955=29.

403.20 " 14 1 9 " " 14-1.6-16 " " 93.24 "-5=93.24 "-5=403.20 "

-581.33. " 34 33.10 2.5.27 40 20.4 38 " " 91.2 1-16.91-2 1-16. 581 33 "

167.4 " 4-" 1-8 3-28.7-28."-35= " " 43.6."-18.43 6." 18.167.4 "

5203.5. " 46.18.10.14 2 13.48.31.133.4 30 1 " 299 31.3-12 329.32 3-12 2423.37.2809.9.

2302-24 " 11 30 19.13.1-28 13.18.63 14 " " 165.7."-34.165.7."-34.646-35=1655=29.

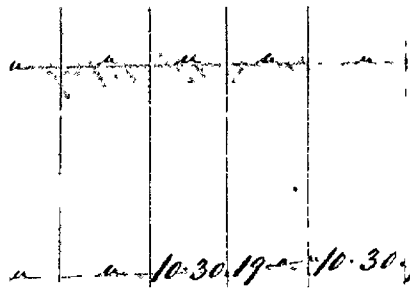
Forest No. 16 (574-1, amd.) notified by oversight amount for excess is entered here over the area.

864 26. " 30 36 12-"-14 31-10.1-37. " " 123 19 2-35=123 19 2-35=864-26 "

" 1777.7 " 26-22.11-4 10-15=36.37 16.35= " " 277.25=1-26 277-25=1-26 1401 33. 375=14

33	Devarkallali	"	238.21	238.21	"	"	"	26.25	26.25	"	"	265.6	"	"	"	"	"	265.6	16.	58.	334.—
34	Malkoj	"	851.33	851.33	"	23.8.8.8.	"	42.30	65.38.	"	"	917.31	"	"	10.30.19	"	11.31.925.21	96.	173.	1052.2—
35	Baichgol	"	552.1.	552.1.	"	17.29.29.	"	8.30	26.19.	"	"	578.20	"	"	11.29.24	"	11.19.590.9.	50.	124.	658.6
36	Shirnal	"	3251.19.	3251.19.	"	29.8.33	"	16.11.	45.19.	"	"	3296.38.	"	"	"	"	"	3296.38.	107.	315.	3443.—
37	Hittalsar	"	546.34.	546.34.	"	23.4.38	"	"	23.4.	"	"	569.38.	"	"	"	"	"	569.38.	"	"	572.29
38	Halgod	"	114.22.	114.22.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	114.22.	"	"	"	"	"	114.22.	24	64.	146.6.
39	Jekkalli	"	1620.38.	1620.38.	"	"	"	15.25.	15.25	"	"	1636.23.	"	"	"	"	"	1636.23.	30.	86.	1692.30
40	Kerihosalli	"	1406.5.	1406.5.	"	25.33.16.	12.35	3.60	36.	"	"	1467.1.	"	"	2.34.5	"	2.34.1469.35.	55.	116.	1642.4.

14	265	6	"	"	"	6	25	6	25
								4	13
	917	31	"	10	18	3	8	1	37
								12	15
								5	32
								10	30
	578	29	"	"	"	8	2	8	2
								5	38
								11	29
19	3296	38	"	15	25	5	2	12	36
								28	21
"	569	38	"	1	20	2	"	"	2
								6	3
								26	
	114	22	"	5	"	2	"	"	1
								32	6
								32	1
								21	
"	1636	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	5
"	1467	1	"	"	"	41	1	41	1
								17	1
								2	34



									265·6	16·	58·	334·—		
"	"	10·30	19·—	10·30	928·21	96·	173·	1050·2						
"	"	11·29	24·—	11·29	590·9	50·	124·	658·6						
"	"	"	"	"	3296·38	107·	315·	3443·—						
"	"	"	"	"	569·38	"	"	592·29						
"	"	"	"	"	114·22	24	64·	146·6						
"	"	"	"	"	1636·25	30·	86·	1692·30						
"	"	2·34	5—	2·34	1469·35	55·	116·	1642·4						

14. 265. 6. " " " 6. 75. 6. 25. 4. 13. " " 58. 10 " 58. 10 " 208. 33. 56. 13.

417. 31. " 10. 18. 3. 8. - 1. 37. 12. 15. 5. 32. 10. 30. " 103. 7. - 7. 113. 37. " - 7. 669. 5. 259. 16.

578. 20. " " " 8. 2. 8. 2. 5. 38. 11. 29. " 53. 16. " - 21. 65. 5. " 21. 122. 18. 467. 31.

19 " 3296. 38. " 15. 75. 5. 2. 12. 36. 29. 21. " " " 116. 1. 1. 39. 116. 1. 1. 39. 674. 17. 2622. 21.

569. 38. " 1. 20. 2 " " 2. 6. 3. 26. " " " 19. 5 " 19. 5 " " 569. 38.

114. 22. " 5 " 2 " " 1 32. 6. 32 1 - 21. " " 23. 6. " - 5. 23. 6. " 5. 114. 22 "

1636. 23 " " " " " 5 1 " " - 50 " 1 - 6 50 " 1 6. 187. 27. 1448. 36.

1467 1. " " " 41. 1. 41. 1. 17. 1. 2. 34 " 111. 25. 2 - 22 114. 19. 2. 22. 461. 14. 1008. 21.

41	Bilki....	"	3539.11	3539.11	"	15.3.	11.4	"	15.3.	"	"	3554 14	"	"	4 1.7	"	4-1	3558.15.	131.	109.	3750.32
42	Bhumanhalli	"	700.30	700.30	"	18.27	18.4.	"	18.27	"	"	719.17.	"	"	"	"	"	719.17	36.	76.	789 6
43	Bhendigeri	"	1227.23	1227 23	"	48 36.	39.8.	"	48 36.	"	"	1276.19	"	"	"	"	"	1276.19.	43.	81.	1367.28
44	Madangi	"	2907	2907	"	2 14	6	4 11	6-15	"	"	2913.25.	"	"	"	"	"	2913.25	"	"	2913 25
45	Purant Bomanhalli		1372.14	1372 14	"	6.24	13 11.6.4	11	10.35.	"	"	1383 9	"	"	"	"	"	1383 9	"	"	1407.39
46.	Holgeri..	"	2193 8	2193.8	"	6.15.12	12 2 2		33.9.5	"	"	2202 16.	"	"	"	"	"	2202 16.	"	"	2207.28
	Grand Total	6715.	53136 7.	53507 12	"	963 13	749 3 10	7262 10	8225.25	18 12	6 "	62051 9	13 19	15 "	111 26	204 5	121 5	62179.14	11121	10445	72098-23-14

Accompaniment to the Revd Settlement Report on the 46 Villag=

a. g.

3554.14. " 28.6.10" - 6a Jan'to 15.26.43.32.15.37 4.1.

719.17. " 3.30.1 " 19.23.23.13 " "

1276.19. " " " 9.4.9.4.45.14 " "

2913.25. " " " " " " " "

1383.9. " " " " " 24.30. "

2202.16. " " " " " 5.12 "

6205.9 1243.36." 561.9." 369.4." 1611." 1106.4.14 127.5."

s of the Sirsi Taluka,

Canara Dharwar
October 3
1888 3

4.1.7	4-1.	3558.15.	131.	109.	3750.32
"	"	"	719.19.	36.	76.	789.6
"	"	"	1276.19.	43.	81.	1367.28
"	"	"	2913.25.	"	"	2913.25
"	"	"	1383.9	"	"	1407.39
"	"	"	2202.16.	"	"	2207.28

15.19 18.0 111.26 209.8 127.5 62175.14 11121. 10445. 72098-23-14

Settlement Report on the 46 Villag-

3554.14. " 18.6.10 " 6 . 15.26 43.32.15.37.4.1. " 130.36.1 – 32.134.37.1 – 32.668.21.2889.34.

719.17 3 30.1 " " 19.23 23 13 " " " 43 31.2 25 43.31.2.25. " 719.17.

1276.19. " " " 9.4.9 4.43.14 " " 36.27. " 4.36 27. " 4. " 1276.19.

2913.25. " " " " " " " " " " 2913 25. Village deserted. Forest No: 5 514a–11. was not gazetted by mistake which account for excess in area entered here, on notified area.

1383 9. " " " " " 14.30 " " " " " " " 1383 9. Village deserted.

2202.16 " " " " " 5.12 " " " " " " " 2202 16 Do — — Do —

62,519 " 1243.36 " 561 9 " 367 4 " 1611 " 1166.4.11 127 5. " 7164.11 " 98.34 " 7231.16 " 98.34 . 26,539 28 35,638 26

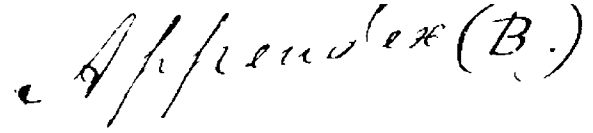
es of the Sirsi Taluka,

Camp Dharwar
October
1888

[illegible]
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

the sanction of Demarcation and Settlement, area to be acquired hereafter, and other statistics

Area of land under Forest rights in the Village Columns 19.	Area of land remaining assessed waste.	Waste outside Forest area. Area of land assessed waste.	Forest area. Area of Forest Village sites Streams Total portion area unculturable.	Unoccupied land to be hereafter acquired for Forest. Total portion area.	Balance of cultivable land. Unoccupied land to remain permanently for Inspection. Total Portion area.	Proposed distribution of area. Protected and Reserved. Total Portion area.	Remarks.
					and 29.	unculturable. Protected. Reserved.	
22.	23.	24.	24a. 25. 26	27.	28.	28a. 29.	29a. 30. 30a. 31. 32.



Statement shewing the description of cattle

No.	Name of Village.	Description of cattle in the Village										
		Agriculture cattle.		For dairy produce		Breeding for sale						
		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows	she-buffaloes.	sheep & goats.	useless but for manure.	Total cattle of the Village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Malenhalli....	32		90	4	"	"	"	"	"	80.	206
2	Arsapur	31.	11.	67.	29.	"	"	"	"	2	57.	197.
3	Hulgol	50	14.	134	83.	"	"	"	"	6	139.	426
4	Balale	54	7.	67.	13.	"	"	"	"	"	46	187.
5	Golikop.	11.	4	18	7	"	"	"	"	"	17.	57.
6	Kanur Hegarni.	74	2.	74	5	"	"	"	"	"	28.	183.
7	Hemade.....	66.	3.	72.	5	"	"	"	"	"	29.	175
8	Kangode.....	55.	2.	42.	42	"	"	"	"	"	103.	244
9	Chipgi.	32.	3.	42.	25.	"	"	"	"	"	35.	137.
10	Somanhalli	20.	3.	24	10	"	"	"	"	"	23	80.
11.	Puttanmane	22	4.	57.	41	"	"	"	"	"	48.	172.

the 46 Villages of Sirsi Táluka as supplie

Remarks as to whether the plough cattle are grazed on forest areas or stall-fed generally, in what months &c.	For each Village contributing land to Forests. Amount of grazing land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	For each Village contributing land to Forests. Position of each Village as to extension of cultivation.	Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture or to be sold by auction.
14	15.	16	17.
		acres. g.	
Cattle grazed in the forest throughout the year.		5. 30.	Should be sold by auction.
"		" "	"
"		128. 16.	"
"		13. 14.	"
"		" "	"
"		4. 8.	"
"		3. 19.	"
"		8. 6.	"
"		20. 6.	"
"		1. 6	"
"		18. 11.	"

The areas entered in columns 16 are available for grazing purposes until taken up for cultivation. Not probable that much of the land will be so taken up.

ed by the Inamlatdars of Sirsi area

Average assessment per acre.	No: of plough cattle as rated by cultivated area at the rate of 4 acres of Rice to each pair	Cattle.			Cattle grazing in the Village outside forest area.	Cattle grazing in the Village outside forest area.
		Insufficient supply of milk to owners use	For trade & profit	useless but for manure		
18	19	20	21	22	23	
Rs. as. P.						
2 1 5.	41.	94	"	71	"	"
" " "	50.	96.	2	49.	"	"
" 6 "	136.	217.	6	67.	"	"
" 6 "	66.	80.	"	41.	"	"
" " "	14.	25.	1	17.	"	"
" 15 3.	51.	79.	25	28	"	"
" 4 7.	66.	77	3	29.	"	"
" 12 11.	51.	84.	6	103.	"	"
" 7 11.	76.	61.	"	"	"	"
" "	54.	26.	"	"	"	"
" 5 11.	50.	89.	"	33	"	"

Villages of Sirsi Taluka, as surveyed

to which the cattle from Forest will be tall-fed & in what Taluka.	For each Village contributing land to Forests.		Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture or to be sold by auction.
	Amount of grazing land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Position of each Village as to extension of cultivation.	
	15.	16	17.
grazed Forest & land the		acres. 9	
		5. 30.	Should be sold by auction.
		" "	"
		128. 16.	Do
"		13 14.	"
"		" "	"
"		4 8.	"
"		3. 19.	"
"		3. 6.	"
"		20. 6.	"
"		1 6	"
"		18. 11.	"

The areas entered in Columns 16 are available for grazing purposes until taken up for cultivation. Not probable that much of the land will be so taken up.

d by the Inamlatdar of Sirsi, according

Average assessment per acre.	No. of plough cattle entertained by each limited area at the rate of 4 acres of Rice to each pair	Cattle. No supply of milk to owners	Cattle. Are useless but for manure	Cattle grazing in the village outside forest area.	Cattle stall-fed by cultivator in the forest.	6 is / Agric
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2
Rs as p							
2 1 5	41	94	"	71	.	.	41
" " "	50	96	2	49	.	.	5
" 1 "	136	217	6	67	.	.	13
" 1 "	66	80	"	41	.	.	6
" "	14	25	1	17		.	14
" 15 3	51	79	25	25	"		51
" 4 7	66	77	3	29	.		66
" 12 11	51	84	6	103	.	40	51
" 7 11	76	61	"	"		.	76
" 7 "	54	26	"	"	"	"	54
" 5 11	50	59	"	33	.	.	50

Govt Resolution No: 2480 dated 24th April 1888.

XCS56/88

copy Issued

No. of which grazing rights exercised in Forests.	Average acreage given out on.	Remarks.
For dairy purposes & manure profit.	For production of trade & manure profit.	
26	27	acres. gunters chs. 29.
165	" " " "	Right of grazing (90) head of cattle conceded in the Reserve
55 145	2 " " "	
134 284.	6 1 30.	
66 121.	" 1 10.	
14 42	1 " 33 "	Do: Do: (25) head Do:
51. 107.	25 " " "	Do: Do: (50) head Do:
66 106.	3 " " "	Do: Do: (50) Do: Do:
51 147.	6 " 5 8	Right of grazing conceded in Reserved No: 65 in accordance with Survey Settlement.
76 61.	" " " "	Do: Do: No: 16.
54 26	" " " "	
50. 122.	" " " "	

Statement showing the description of cattle

Description of cattle in the village

Name of Village.	Agricultural or draught cattle.		Breeding for sale.									
	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Ho-Buffaloes	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows	she buffaloes	Calves	unclassified animals.	Total cattle in the village.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12 Kalkuni.	38	4	43.	35.	"	"	"	"	"	"	120
13 Gopinathpur.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14 Yadhalli	4	"	37	46	"	"	"	"	"	57	144
15. Manjavalli	33	2	42	48.	"	"	"	"	"	42	167.
16 Sirsi	193	69.	564	352	"	"	"	"	166	477	1819.
17 Boppenhalli	41	4	19.	11	"	"	"	"	"	71	166.
18. Adanhalli	79	6.	59	11.	"	"	"	"	"	229	384
19 Shivalli	69	12	39	6	"	"	"	"	"	216	342.
20 Jerkanhalli	125	16	102	57.	"	"	"	"	"	119	419.
21. Kaigeri	65.	2	83	39	"	"	"	"	"	74	263.

the 46 Villages of Jirsi Taluka, as under

Remarks as to whether the plough cattle are grayed on Forest or shall fed elsewhere or shall fed if latter in what month the year.	For each Village contributing land to Forest. Amount of grazing of each Village land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Ditto as to extension of cultivation.	Suggestions as to future mode of such grazing but some free pasture is to be sold by auction.
14	15.	16	17.
to will be grazed on the Forest throughout the year.	5 32.		Should be sold by auction.
"	" "		"
"	1 16.		"
"	24 24		"
"	436. 4		"
"	14 38.		"
"	21 10		"
"	11. 32.		"
"	12. 37.		"
"	20 27.		"

d by the Inamlatdar of Sirsi acco

Average assessment per acre.	No: of plough cattle as tested by cultivated area at the rate of 4 acres of Rice to each pair	Cattle.			Cattle grazing in the Village enlisted. Area.	Cattle attach
		To supply Ed of milk to owners &c.	For trade & profit	useless but for manure		
15	19	20.	21	22.	23	
" 10 "	42.	78.	"	"	"	
" "	4	"	"	"	"	
1 2 2	22	83	"	44	"	
1 2 "	54.	90.	"	23	"	
" 5 1	405.	912	166.	334	"	
" 6 2	78.	30		58.		
" 9 "	102.	70.		212	"	
" 5 9.	145.	45.		152.	"	
1. 2. 10.	190.	159.		70.		
" 7. 5.	89.	122.		57.		

6 Villages of Sirsi Taluka as assessed

...s as to whether ...gh-cattle ...yed in forest ...stall-fed	For each Village contributing land to Forests.		Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as
	Amount	Position	
...r, or what ...ts.	Land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Village as to extension of cultiva=tion.	to be sold by auction.
4	15	16	17
...razed ...rest ...hout the	5	32.	Should be sold by auction.
	"	"	"
	1	16.	"
	24.	24	"
	436.	4	"
	14	38	"
	21	10	"
	11.	32.	"
	42.	37.	"
	20.	27.	"

...the areas entered in columns 15 and 16 are exclusive of the ...
...Forest Reserves, and of the land ...
...cultivation, and of the land ...
...Village limits.

d by the Inamlatdar of Sirsi, according

Average assessment per acre.	Nos of plough cattle entertained by cultivated area at the rate of 4 acres of Rice to each pair	Cattle. Nos of cattle employed in agriculture	Nos of useless cattle kept for profit	Cattle eating in the village outside the forest area.	Cattle stall-fed by grass cut in the forests.	Nos of cattle employed in agriculture
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
" 10 "	42	78	"	"	"	"	42
	11	.	.	"	"	"	4
1 2 2	22	93	"	44	"	"	22
1 2 .	54	90	"	23	"	"	54
. 5 1	405	912	166	334	"	"	405
. 6 2	75	30		58	"	"	78
. 9 "	102	70.		212	"	"	102
. 5 9.	145.	45.		152	"	"	145.
1 2 10	190	154		70.	"	"	190
. 7 5.	89	122		52	"	"	89.

Govt Resolution No: 2480 dated 24th April 1888.

XCS56/88

for which grazing provided in Forests.	Average acreage required for dairy & manure.	Average acreage for trade & profit.	Remarks.
26	27	28	29.
78	"	"	
	"	"	Included in cattle of First.
127	"	" 22 12	
113	"	2 33 3.	"
1246	166	3 12 6.	"
88	"	2 31 6	"
282	"	" 30 3.	Right of grazing (40) head of cattle in Reserved No: 88, comma
197	"	1 23 2.	"
229	"	1 12 "	"
174.	"	" 1 "	"

Statement Showing the description of cattle in

Name of the Village.	Description of cattle in the village											
	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows	She buffaloes	Sheep & goats.	Cattle kept for agriculture.	Total cattle in the village.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
22. Kulur	19	"	51.	37	"	"	"	"	"	67.	174	
23. Gadihalli	14	"	38.	24	"	"	"	"	"	51	127	
24. Bhairumbe	57	11	62	38	"	"	"	"	"	45	213	
25. Yadasimalli	175	23	153	62	"	"	"	"	"	47	461	
26. Kundoor	23	19	58	36	"	"	"	"	"	49.	185	
27 Kuguli	15	15	66	87	"	"	"	"	"	61	63	317
28 Yadahalli	8	11	13	11	"	"	"	"	"	13.	49.	
29. Kamplī	94	58	275	181.	"	"	"	"	"	95	703.	
30 Chikelli	43.	34	171.	61	"	"	"	"	"	197.	505.	
31. Alwad	10	29.	81	146	"	"	"	"	"	75.	241.	

the 46 Villages of Jirsa Taluka, as respe

Remarks as to whether the plough cattle are grazed on forest or if latter, in what months &c.	For each Village contributing land to Forest. Total Area	Area of land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Position of each Village as to extension of cultivation.	Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free hamlets as to be sold by auction.
14	15.		16	17.
Do	Do		4 13	Do. Do
"	Do		11 "	"
"			1 11	"
"			206 27	"
"			14 1.	"
"	Do		34 33.	"
"			4 "	"
"			46. 18.	"
"			11. 30.	"
"	Do		30. 36.	"

d by the Mamlatdar of ...

Average assessment per	No: of plough cattle tested by cultivated area at rate of 4 acres of rice to each pair	Cattle. For supply of milk for ...	For trade ...	useless but for manure	Cattle ... village ...
18	19	20	21	22	23
" 13 6	70	88	"	16	
" 8 9	42	62	"	23	
" 6 3	59	100	9	45	
" 7 1	182	215	16	47	
" 10 3	40	94	2	49	
" 4 8	28	155	71	63	
" 6 "	17	24	"	8	
" 3 9	117	456	35	95	
1 11 "	39	231	18	177	
" 6 3	54	127	"	60	

Villages of Sirsi Taluka, as surveyed

whether the Forest	For each Village is contributing Land to Forest.		Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture or to be sold by auction.
upon what	of grazing land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Position of each Village as to extension of cultivation.	
	15.	16.	17.
Do.	9.	13.	Do. Do.
Do.	11.	"	"
	1.	11.	"
	206.	27.	"
	14.	1.	"
Do.	34.	33.	"
	4.	"	"
	46.	18.	"
Do.	11.	30.	"
	30.	36.	"

ed by the Mamlatdars of Sirsi according

Average assessment per acre.	No. of plough cattle employed by cultivators of rice land at the rate of 4 acres of rice to each pair.	Cattle.			Cattle grazing in the village outside forest area.	Cattle stall-fed by grass cut in the forest.	Col.
		No. of cattle maintained by Mamlatdar of many revenue area to owners vs.	No. of cattle maintained by Mamlatdar of many revenue area to owners vs. profit	No. of cattle maintained by Mamlatdar of many revenue area for manure			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
" 13 6	70	88	"	16	"	"	7
" 8 9	42.	62	"	23	"	"	4
" 6 3	59	100	9	45.	"	"	59
" 7 1	182	215	16.	47	"	"	18
" 10 3	40	94.	2.	49.	"	25.	4
" 4 8	28.	155.	71.	63	"	31.	28
" 6 "	17	24	"	8	"	10	17
" 3 9.	117	456	35.	95	"	"	117.
1 11 "	59.	231.	18.	197.	"	"	59.
" 6 3	54.	127.	"	60.	"	"	54.

Agricu

to Govt Resolution No: 2480 dated 24th April 1888.

XCS56/88

Copy Ruling

Nos: which grazing provided in Forests.	Average acreage given out for ordinary produce trade & manure profit.				Remarks.
26	27	acres	28	as.	29.
104	"	"	3	14.	
85	"	"	"	"	
145.	9	1	12	"	
262.	16.	"	19	10.	Right of grazing (25) head conceded in Reserved Nos: 307, 339. Hamlet isolated.
118.	2	"	6.	12.	
187.	71.	"	"	"	
22	"	"	"	"	
551.	35.	1.	13	3	Do in Reserved No. 154. (15) head Hamlet isolated, & (20) Do in Reserved No: 180.
428.	18.	3.	9.	3.	Do in Reserved Nos 43, 47, (160) head Hamlet isolated.
187.	"	1	13	6.	

Villages of Sirsi Taluka, as suggested

whether near Forest & if so what	For each Village contributing land to Forest.		Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture to be sold by auction.
	Amount of grazing land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Portion of each Village as to extension of cultivation.	
	15	16	17.
Do		26. 22.	Do Do
Do		" "	"
		10 18.	"
		" "	"
		15. 25.	"
Do		1 20.	"
		5 "	"
		" "	"
		" "	"
Do		28. 6.	"

d by the Mamlatdar of Sirsi according

Average assessment per acre.	No. of plough cattle as stated by Cultivated area at the rate of 4 acres of Rice to each pair.	Cattle. Annually to owners	For trade & profit	useless but for manure	Cattle grazing in the Village outside area.	Cattle stalled & grazed in	Fed by	6 is.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25
6 9	115	206	"	57	"	"		14
" "	29	28	"	1	"	1		2
5 1	53	85	"	35	"	"		5
" "	32	55	"	37	"	"		3
5 5	56	171	"	88	"	"		5
5 4	9	"	"	"	"	"		1
6 5	11	29	6	18	"	"		1
" "	24	38	"	24	"	"		2
" "	54	53	"	9	"	"		5
5 11	67	42	"	"	"	"		6

6 Govt Resolution No: 2480 dated 24 April 1888.

XCS36/88

25	26	27	28	29.
	for which grazing provided in Forests.	Average annual money value of produce & manure	Average annual money value of grazing for cultivation for the last 10 years.	Remarks.
	Ordinary produce & manure	For trade & profit		
1	263.	"	" 20 3	"
2	22	"	" " "	"
3	120	"	4 2 6	"
4	92.	"	" " "	Right of grazing (70) head of cattle, conceded in Reserved No: 1.
6	259.	"	" " "	Do (30) head in Reserved No 60 — Do — hamlet isolated
9	"	"	" " "	Do in Reserved No: 15. (30) head
11	47.	6	" " "	
21	62.	"	" " "	
24	42.	"	" " "	Do in Reserved No: 12. (35) head hamlet isolated.
27	54	"	" " "	

Statement Showing the description of cattle in

No.	Name of Village.	Description of cattle in the village: Agricultural or dairy: Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows	she buffaloes.	Calves & young stock.	Young cattle for sale.	Total number of cattle in the village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
42	Bhumanhalli	6	"	22	16	"	"	"	"	"	32.	76.
43	Bhendigeri	18	6.	25	12	"	"	"	"	"	17	81.
44	Madangi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	Purant Bomanhalli	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	Holgeri	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Grand Total	1775.	1431.	3213.	1679.	"	"	"	244	3101	10445	

Accompaniment to the

in the 46 Villages of Sirsi Táluka, as supple

Remarks as to whether the plough cattle are grazed on forest or stall fed.	For each village :- contributing land to forests. Amount.	Position.	Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture or to be sold by auction.
	land in village limits not taken into forest.	Extension of cultivation.	
14	15.	16	17.
Do.	Do.	3 30.	Do.
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"

the Village.

the Forest Settlement Report on 46 Villages

d by the Mamlatdar of Sirsi

Average assessment per acre.	Nos. of ploughs & cattle as rated by cultivated area at the rate of 7 acres of rice to each pair	Cattle.			Cattle dismissed as the
		To supply of milk to owners use.	For trade & profit	useless but for manure.	
15	19	20.	21	22.	
4 3	22	38.	4	16	
. .	18	40.	6	17	
" "	"	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	"	
	2964.	4854.	372.	2255.	

of the Sirsi Taluka.

(...)ph D. Sarwar
October 1888.

es of Sirsi Taluka, as adjusted

For each Village the contributing land to Forest.	Suggestions as to future use of such grazing land as free pasture to be sold by auction.
Amount of grazing land in Village limits not taken into Forest.	Portion of each Village as to be sold by auction.
15	16	17.
3	30.	Do	Do

Do

46 Villages

d by the Inamlatdar of Sirsi according

Average assessment per acre.	No. of plough cattle rated by cultivated area at the rate of 4 acres of rice to each pair.	Cattle. No. supply of milk to owners	Cattle trade & profit for	Cattle useless but for manure	Cattle straying on the village outside forest area.	Cattle stall-fed by grass cut in the forest.	Ca... in ... Agricu...
15	19	20	21	22	23	24	2...
4 3	22	38	"	16	"	"	2...
	18	46	6	17	"	"	1...
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	259	145 11	31 2	225 5	11 3	24 6	

of the Sirsi Taluka.

Camp Thomas,
October, 1888.

Gov.t Resolution No: 2480 dated 24th April 1888.

XC5516/88

copy herein

for which grazing ded in Forests.	Ordinary Forest produce & manure profit	Average acreage given out for cultivation for the last 10 years.	Remarks.
26	27	acres 25	29.
54	"	"	Right of grazing (95) head conceded.
57	6	"	2 Rs. (90) head — Rs. —
"	"	"	Village deserted.
"	"	"	
"	"	"	
194	37	29	25 1

R. J. Kenyon
Forest Settlement Officer,
Kanara

Extract from the Resolution
Letter No 46 dated 4 March 1880
addressed to the Survey & Settlement
Commissioners.

The Survey Commissioners
with regard to Rens in Thumba
noted in his letter No 427 of the
23rd February 1883, & the address
of the Conservator of Forests,
seem never to have been carried out.
The consequence is that the original
Wadhwal Rajpipla Wardars has ceased, and the
Perquisits of the Rens are disposed
of by auction by the Forest
Department instead.

In some cases which have lately
come under the notice of the
undersigned the effect of the
auction system on the Rens
appears disastrous. The
Lessee for the time being naturally
make

the most he can, of his
baggage collected the largest
amount of produce at the
least possible expense: To accomplish
this, the pepper vines are cut
and dragged to the ground,
and the fruit then picked
in order to avoid the trouble
of climbing the trees or using
a ladder. The cinnamon and
other spice bearing trees are
also cut and hacked about
to a far greater extent than
should ever be permitted, and
altogether there is considerable
destruction of forest.

In the opinion of the undersigned
it would be more profitable
to Government and conducive
more to forest conservancy
if the Rans were let out to
the resident Wardars, as proposed

by the Survey Commissioners in 59
1883 They would have an
interest in maintaining the Law
in their integrity.

Fine extract.
R. Y. Loveyato
Forest Settlt Officer.

Extracts from the Report
of Captain Pelham dated
7th June 1888, as Assistant to the
Survey & Settlement Commissioner

We [illegible] are acquainted with
Kenara Garden and their
auxiliary lands termed Bella
must agree that under the
present method of cultivation
the Gardens are being kept
up at the expense of the
forest, and that Government
is yearly losing a considerable
portion of the most valuable
property. The fact of Govt
having granted these lands
free of rent, has had, I think
the evil effect, of making
the people underrate their
value, and has led to false
expectations that fresh assignments
will

[illegible] from the forest, [illegible] Bella [illegible] [illegible]

from para [illegible] a Bella

Production seems to the Hawks as equally important as ever as long as he pays is and to provide [illegible] facility the large [illegible] are cut from the trees from the stem and being [illegible] by their leaves, a [illegible] for "Sofiero" they are cut up into convenient lengths [illegible] and stacked, for burning in the "Rais".

True extract
J. P. Nicolaysen
Fone Settlement Officer.

Extract from the Chief Inspector's
letter No 4 dated 26 January 1857
addressed to the Superintendent
Revenue Survey.

It must be borne in mind however
that poldaring as carried on
below Ghauts is not at all similar
to the poldaring below Ghauts, the land
in every thing except its very
top, thereby destroying it's value
in the course of time. On
the contrary, the people below
Ghauts are most careful
not to injure the tree in any
way, and carefully the very
small lateral twigs, which
shoot out from the main
stem and branches, in the rains
(aptly termed by the French
the "branches gourmandes"),
and there is little doubt
that

that such pruning when performed with discretion rather improves than diminishes the proper growth of the tree.

According to the Forest permit rules a similar method should obtain above Ghauts but here the rule is everywhere ignored and in most cases clean nothing but the clear fellings of the yearly portions, and the destruction of the forest may be termed ruthless.

Extracted
Divisional Forest Officer
Forest Department

Inquiry into the rights of the Wayats of Nabenhalli Sirsi Taluka over the Govt. jungles in our village.

Witness No. I. Bhut Naik brother of Ram K. Nalinaik, aged about 45 years.

We have been in the habit of cutting grass, thorns, and bamboos for fencing, wood for agricultural and domestic purposes, and of gathering and collecting dead wood "Sorpu" fruit-pea throughout our forests.

We have also been in the habit of bringing earth, and stones from the jungle for building and other purposes. We also cut Sapli in the Kanis. There is no garden in our village, but we require ground to make.

make manure for our rice fields
No Betta assignments were made
at the time of Survey in our village.
We have been in the habit of
digging trenches and building walls
round our
from floods and wild animals
and wish this privilege to be
continued. The young Bamboo
is commonly used throughout
this district as an article of food.
We are often prevented cutting
the Bamboos by the forest
authorities, but we still secure
our supply by stealth There are
182 cattle in our village, out of
which 87 are agricultural. We
have been paying grazing fees
at the rate of as 2 per head
for the last few years, formerly
we paid nothing, and the
cattle grazed throughout all our
forest lands. We claim right of
way

way thro the forest to the Villages of Shemaide, Mulgal and Kudremane.

Some etis, land containing fruit trees Kumuki in Byari lands yea, surrounding our fields and which have always been in our use, were not measured at the time of Survey We now pray that lands of this description, adjoining S. Nos: 20, 17, 13, 12, 11, 10, 8, 4, 3, 2, to the East and similar lands to the west of Survey Nos: 1. 5. 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, may be measured and allotted to us.

Shanbhogi's statement & decision thereon.

S. No. 26 included in protected forest by the Demarcation Officer Rent Rs. 12, is claimed for, by Ekhunath bin Ramaya Bagde Patel of Mulgal. It is close to others cultivation and might be given us

No 23 at present uncultivated should not be included in forest but left for increase of cultivation if required.

Nos 23 21, 22 should be included in the forest.

Witness No: 2. Gid Naik bin Bhanu Naik.
Do-No: 3. Kulla bin Kulla.
Do No: 4. Phuta bin Badiya.

We approve of the statements for rights and privileges by the witness No: 1. and have nothing to add to it.

Sonda. } Signed R. S. Mingale
April 2nd 1887. } Forest Settlement Officer

Settlement.

The notified area = 5·78 a - 0 g.
House-site and grass-lands mentioned above to be separately measured and assessed. Other Nos: to be disconnected or otherwise as above noted. The result of these

these proposals will be to reduce
the forest area by about 43 acres
I propose classifying as a
"protected forest" the portion
surveyed No: 29, lying between
the Sonda River and the cultivation
measuring 188 acres, 189 cents.
Grazing and the usual privileges
to be permitted within this area
Grazing fells short for the number
of cattle; the right therefore,
of grazing (90) head is conceded
in the western portion of the
reserve, lying south of the
river. With this exception,
and with the exception of the
rights of way above recorded,
I declare the reserve to be free
of rights.

Dy. R. J. Brigade
Forest Settlement Officer.

Kharwar.
Sept 5th 1888.

(True copy)

R. J. Brigade
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

No. 2.

Inquiry into the rights of Avsapur, Sirsi Taluka, over the ... Forest ... Village.

No. 1. Shamsha Gowda's brother Damaya Gowda, Marathi, aged 35 years. We have been in the habit of cutting grass, thorns & bamboos for fencing, wood for agricultural and domestic purposes, collecting dead-wood, dorbic, and fruit also earth and stones for building and other purposes (such as renewing the earth in garden lands) throughout the forests. We have been in the habit of digging trenches round our fields for their protection from floods, and wild animals similarly walls. We wish this privilege to be continued. With

with the exception of Betta lands, assigned to individuals, we have very little forest in common, only some 95 acres; in consequence, we also require wants from the adjoining forests of Kulgil, and Balali.

We have been in the habit of cutting Soppu in the Rains outside of the Betta lands, as the trees in Betta lands will not stand Pollarding in the Rains as well as in the dry season. It is the habit throughout this district to make use of the young bamboo as an article of food, we should be allowed to cut it in the jungle We require right of way thro' the forest to the villages of Balali, and Malenhalli.

There are 228 cattle in our village, out of which 95 are agricultural. We have been paying

paying fees for the past few years at the rate of as 2 per head on all cattle, we have no free grazing land and the cattle graze throughout the forest As our forest land is insufficient, our cattle also go to graze in Halgol Balale, Malenhalli and Kenade. House-sites and Byan lands, fruit tree lands, adjoining our fields were not measured at the time of Survey, we now pray that such lands of this description adjoining Survey Nos: 48, 42, 43, 41, 37, 52, 51, 29, 98, 18, may be measured and given to us.

Genedar Shamsha bin Danna Gowda has made a nangard in his Survey No: 51. He requests that Betta may be given him out

with the exception of Betta lands, assigned to individuals, we have very little forest in common, only some 95 acres, in consequence, we also require [illegible] from the adjoining forests of Kulgil, and Balali.

We have been in the habit of cutting bamboo in the Rains outside of the Betta lands, as the trees in Betta lands will not stand pollarding in the Rains as well as in the dry season. If it is the habit throughout this district to make use of the young bamboo as an article of food, we should be allowed to cut it in the jungle. We require right of way thro' the forest to the villages of Balali, and Malenhale.

There are 228 cattle in our village, out of which 95 are agricultural. We have been

staying

paying fee for the past few years at the rate of as 2 per head on all cattle, we have no free grazing land, and the same grazing forest. As our forest land is insufficient, our cattle also go to graze in Halgal Balali Malen Vali and Hemadi. House sites and Byan lands, fruit tree lands, adjoining our fields, were not measured at the time of Survey, we now pray that as lands of this description adjoining Survey Nos: 48, 42, 43, 41, 37, 52, 51, 29, 98, 18, may be measured and given to us.

Genedar Shamsha bin Dania Gowda has made a newgard in his Survey No: 51. He requests that Betta may be given him out

of unassessed waste No: 53, in that portion adjoining his fields to the South.

Villages No: 2 Rama Gowda bin Bore Gowda.

do. 3. Timma [illegible] Gowda.

do. 4. Maria bin Biri Hari K.

We approve of the statements for rights and privileges by villages No: I and have nothing to add to it.

Sonda 2d/ P. J. Mirgale
April 1st/87. Forest Settlement Offr.

Settlement.

The notified area = 2[illegible]1 - 36 a - g.
House-site and grass lands above noted to be separately measured and disforested; Betta assignments should not be interfered with until the expiry of the Survey lease. The result of the above proposals will be to reduce the forest area by about 25 acres.

1

I propose classifying the whole forest area as "protected." Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted therein. The forest area = 247-2, to short grazing for the number of cattle, they should also be allowed to graze in the Protected area of Kulgal, which has been left excess of the required amount.

Dharwar 6th September 1888 } Sd/ R. T. Navigate Forest Settlement Officer

(True copy)

P. Abercrombie
Forest Settlement Officer,
Kanara.

Inquiries into the rights and privileges of the Royato of Devadé Sirisalawa over the Government forests that Village.

Witness No: 1 Rachia Kuruppu Madiwal aged (40) years.

We claim rights in our Village forest similar to those claimed by Sami Hamy Kuruppu Hamy in his deposition No 6 taken in our presence.

There are 136 cattle in our Village, out of which (69) are agricultural. We have paid the usual grazing fee i.e. 25 cts per head for the past 4 or 5 years, we have no free grazing or allotment. If free grazing is were assigned to us, we require it in some three different places to be of use to all.

The Hamlet of Kalingadde
belonging to our Village is ho
deserted, and the cultivators
have given their resignations,
our cattle go to graze there
frequently, as there is good
grass in the old rice fields,
but they graze throughout
the forest as well. We are in
the habit of cutting leaves
in the Govt jungles in the rains
for manure.

By an Cards in our Village
have not been measured, we
pray that those Cards adjoining
Survey Nos: 6, 7, 48, 42, 51, 40, 46,
19, 33, may be measured and allotted
to us. We require right of way
thro' Reserved forest to the Villages
of Shivalli, Kudige, Shirur, Kumra
Gralenhalli, Korchi & Tarihalli.

Witness 2. Krishnappa Nagadeva
Timmappa Nagoda.

3 Bhanmatia Plot Sonda — 81

State as follows:-

We approve of the statements of rights and privileges by the villa... No. I. and have nothing more to add to it.

Sonda, April 6th 1887. 3. 3rd/. R.S. Bengale Forest Settlement Officer Kanara.

Shanbhog's Statement.

The following numbers in the Village of Honnāḍi have been resigned by the land-holders, the whole hamlet of Kabigadde consisting of Survey Nos (10-11-12-14-15-16-17) and other numbers 8-20-21-22 which may be taken for forest if necessary

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Forest Settlement Officer's Remarks.

Steps should be taken to secure Forest Survey Nos: 9, 32, they are in the heart of proposed Reserved forest, are partly over-grown and

and have not been cultivated for years.

The act should be brought into force if necessary, as the people hold to these numbers only as an excuse to bring their cattle into the Reserves.

Dated at Napier April 6th 1887 } R. J. Wingate } N. S. Officer Kaiaro

Settlement.

The Notified area = 3028 — 3 a 2 g.

Village sites, and grass lands adjoining Survey Nos: 6, 7, 48, 42, 51, 40, 46, 9, 33, to be separately measured and disposed.

Nos: 9, 32 isolated, to be taken in up hereafter, and the whole as hamlet of Kahiwaka, isolated in the Reserve, to be taken up together with isolated Nos: 8—20—21—22—29. No: 44 is an occupied No. and was illegally Notified. No: 27 is urgently required.

required as Native land, it should be disforested. The result of these proposals will be to add about 20 acres to the forest area. I also propose to classify as "Protected" the portions of Survey Nos: 19. 30. 31. lying immediately South of the Kennedi Stream and surrounding the cultivation, measuring 230 acres Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted within this area, no portion of which should be closed by the Forest Department unless an equivalent be granted elsewhere. The right of grazing (50) head of cattle and the usual privileges to be conceded to the inhabitants of the isolated hamlet of Kalengande in Reserved No: 30. All other Reserves I declare to be free of rights, with the exception of

rights

and have not been cultivated

for years.

The act should be brought into force if necessary, as the people hold to these Reserves only as an excuse to bring their cattle into the Reserves.

Issued on April 6th 1887

R. J. Pringle
N. S. Officer
Kaiwaka

Settlement.

The Notified area = 3028 — 3 a 3 p.

Village sites, and grass lands adjoining Survey Nos: 6, 7, 48, 42, 51, 40, 46, 9, 33 to be separately measured and dispersed.

Nos: 9, 32 isolated, to be taken up hereafter, and the whole as hamlet of Kaiwaka, isolated in the Reserve, to be taken up together with isolated Nos: 8—20-21-22-29. No: 44 is an occupied No: and was illegally notified. No: 27 is urgently required

required as help-land, it should be disforested. The result of these proposals will be to add about 20 acres to the forest area. I also propose to classify as isolated the portions of Sections 19. 30. 31. lying immediately South of the Kennedi stream, and surrounding the cultivation, measuring 230 acres grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted within this area, no portion of which should be closed by the Forest Department unless an equivalent be granted elsewhere. The right of grazing (50) head of cattle and the usual privileges to be conceded to the inhabitants of the isolated hamlet of Wabeing and no. in Reserved No: 30. All other Reserves I declare to be free of rights, with the exception of

rights

rights of way as above recorded

Dharwar 2 3 sd/ R. V. Kingate
Sept 4 - 1888 3
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

(True copy)

R. V. Kingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara 3.

No 16

42
85

Proceedings held before
R. S. Weigall Esquire, Forest Settlement
Officer, Kanara, in connection
with the Forest Settlement of Kusba
Sirsi Taluka Sirsi.

Camp Sirsi May 3rd 1888.

Village Officers statement.
Ganesh Ramchandra, accountant
Raghuendra Narayan Patel } Present.

The Notification published in
the Government Gazette, dated the
20th January 1887 concerning
proposed forests was published
by me in Sirsi. The population
of Sirsi is (5483). There are
(2042) cattle out of which
(262) are agricultural There
was no free grazing given at
the time of survey Settlement nor
have any temporary arrangements
been made since on this account

There

there are (82) assessed waste Numbers
out of which (3) Number (5, 7, 8)
have been taken up for special
purposes out of the remaining
(79) 78 Numbers have been gazetted
as forests out of which 61
petitioned for, and urgently
required for cultivation. There is no
garden to speak of, and no Betta
assignments necessary. The un=
assessed waste area = 681 a cu - 31 guntas.

Statement of the Rayats.

Witness No. I Kanappa bin Narayan,
age about 60 years on S.A.

Our Village cattle graze throughout
the Government forest. We pay the
usual grazing fees. We cut Soppu
in the open forest in the rains to
make manure. We bring fire-
wood (by head-loads), grass, &
thorns for fencing, wood for
agricultural and domestic
purposes, earth, and stones
from

from the forest, free of charge.
We require right of way through
forest No: 268 to Kattemi thro'
No: 150 by three different roads
to Butchgao & Yeehali thro' No
262 to Gabungaon. Our
cattle travel by the above mentioned
roads to water in tanks in
other Villages in the hot weather
they also graze in all Village
forests within 3 or 4 miles of
Sirsi; the grazing in Sirsi
being poor and insufficient.
There are no places of
resort in our forest. We pray
that the reserved waste Nos: not
taken for forest may be let out
to the poorer Rayats without
being put up to auction when
we are outbid by the Sowkars.
Witness No: 2 Ramlappa bin
Nagoji
Do — No: 3 Bora bin Bora
Do Do: 4. Sakira bin Nagoji.

the options of the statements for rights and privileges by witness No: I. and have nothing further to add to it.

Signed R. J. Wingate
Forest S. Officer.

Settlement.

The notified area = 1104 - 16 a. g.
No: 16 has a good deal of forest and adjoins the English Country, it should not be given out for cultivation but included in the forest. Nos: 7 and 296 forming the compound of the forest in Bungalow should now be included in Forest. No: 296 is a new number required to add to Forest Bungalow compound and is included in the Sirsi Map, it has been measured out of survey No: 7 by Marjivalli and other suitable land given in exchange in that village. The following Inamdars were

were given out for cultivation before the notified numbers were gazetted, & they should now be disforested Nos: 31, 111, 92, 102, 154, 155, 203, 235, 238 and a portion of No: 268. The following numbers are urgently required for dry-crop, or hakal cultivation, they are for the most part devoid of timber, and add nothing to the forest block except a small area. The population of Larsi is large, and it is desirable to give as much up to the plough as possible: Nos: 110, 58, 59, 60, 117, 129, 118, 116, 115, 63, 64, 151, 152, 153, 236, 233, 234, 252, 260, 261, 254, and Nos: 254, 269 Hindoo burial grounds. The Municipal Toll compound in No: 276 should be separately measured and disforested; House-site & grass-land adjoining S. No: 137-211 should be separately measured and thrown out. The result of these proposals will be to reduce the forest area by 282 a. 33 g. I propose to classify

Classify the whole forest area as "protected" with the exception of Survey Nos: 7, 6, 8, 296 immediately surrounding the forest Bungalow and which will probably be required for experimental plots

These numbers I declare to be free of rights. Grazing and usual privileges to be permitted in the protected area, no portion of which should be closed by the Forest Department unless an equivalent be granted elsewhere.

Dharwar } 3rd/ R. T. Weingate
31st September } Forest Settlement Officers
1888 } Kanara

(True copy)

R. Thompson
Forest Settlement Officers
Kanara

No. 18

Proceedings held before R. S. Wingate Esquire N. S. Officer Kanara in connection with the Forest Settlement of Village of Adamkeri in Sirsi Taluka

Camp Yekamba, May 7th 1888.

Village Officers statement.

Venkatesh Mahableshwar and Venkatrao Ganeshrao Patel

Present

The Notification published in the Govt. Gazette dated the 22nd December 1887 concerning proposed forest was published by us in the Village.

The population of Adamkeri is (166). There are 354 cattle, out of which 85 are agricultural. No free grazing assignment was made at the time of the Survey Settlement nor has any arrangement been made since on this account. There are

12

(42) unassessed waste Numbers out of
these Nos 19, 20, 21, 22 have been
gazetted as forest there are no
applications for the same.
The whole garden area = 59 acres 12 cs.
The Betta area = 199 - 32. or about
3½ acres of Betta to (1) of garden.
The forest area exclusive of Betta
2503 acres. 35 guntas.

Statement of the Rayats.

Witness No: I Silaiah Bhat bin
Venk Bhat age (30) on S. a.
Our cattle graze in the Betta lands
and in the above forest in blocks
and in the other forest which are
most conveniently situated to our
respective hamlets.
We pay the usual grazing fees.
We cut bobbin in the above forests
in the rains to make manure
the forest authorities don't inter-
fere with our doing so. We also
take grass, Dorthu, earth, stones,
thorns, bamboo, dry-firewood,

and wood for agricultural and
domestic purposes from the
forest free of charge.
We require right of way thro
f... No: 5-6 to "ulil" and
"Kandi" and to water near
Survey No: 5-6.
In forest No: 88 from two different
hamlets Nagikola & Mangimane
to Shivalli and to water near Survey
No. 87. in forest No: 104, to Shivalli
and Bopanhalli, and to Tank No:
119. In forest No: (111) to water
in stream near No: 108. In forest
Nos: 23, 114, we have no right of
way, excepting in the corner of
No: 114, near Survey No: 19 where
a path crosses to Salur. We also
require right of way to a small
temple in forest No: 54 situated
between Survey Nos: 129, & 36.

There

there are no other R[ight]s of public
resort in our forest.

Witness No: 2. Ven[kat] bhat bin Ven[kat] bhat
Do — 3. Subbaya bin Krishnabha'
Narayan Bhat bin Ganesh
Bhat

We approve of the statements for
rights and privileges by witness
No: 1 and have nothing further
to add.

sd/ R. S. Ringate.
Forest S. Officer

Settlement —

The ratified area = 2.7[1]7 — 10 a — g.
House site, grass & fruit-tree
lands adjoining Survey Nos: (41-47)
89-90. 91. 22, 86. 35. should be
separately measured and disforested.
Isolated Nos: 52, 53 now waste should
be included in forest. The result of
these proposals will be to reduce
the forest area by about 19 acres.

I propose classifying as "pro-
tected forest" the portions of Survey
Nos:

Nos: 104, 88, 54 immediately surrounding and intervening between the various cultivated valleys, together with Survey Nos. 58, 114, 111, and all Betta lands, measuring in the aggregate 863 acres. Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted within this area. The Forest Dept. not to close any portion of the same, unless they grant an equivalent elsewhere all other forest to be reserved. The right of grazing 40 head of cattle and the usual privileges conceded to the inhabitants of the isolated hamlet situated in the reserved portion of No: 88, in that portion. I declare the remaining reserve to be free of rights with the exception of rights of way above as

above recorded.

Dharwar
September 1st 1888
} sd/- R. S. Bringate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

(true copy)

R. Bringate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

No. 19.

Proceedings held before R. J. Pringle Esquire I. S. Officiating Kanara, in connection with the Forest Settlement of Village Shivelli Taluka Sirsi.

Village Officer's statement.

Venkatesh Mahableshwar, accept. Subaya Hegade bin Timaya Hegde — } Present

The Notification published in the Govt Gazette dated the 22nd December 87 concerning the proposed forests was published by me throughout the Village. The population of Shivelli is (176). There are (310) cattle, out of which (81) are agricultural No free grazing assignment was made at the time of Survey & Settlement nor has any arrangement been since made on this account. There are (21) assessed waste hos: out of these (12) have

have been gazetted as forest. There are no applications for any of these Numbers. The whole garden area = 26 a. 31 p.
The Betta area = 204 a. 4 p.
or about 7½ acres of Betta to (1) of garden. The forest area exclusive of Betta lands = 2978. acres.

Statement of the Rayats:-

Witness No. I. Param Negde his Put Negde, age 45 on S. a.

Our cattle graze in the Betta lands and in the other forests in places most conveniently situated to our respective hamlets. We pay the usual grazing fee. We cut Soppu in the other forest in the rains, for manuring purposes, to supplement the supply from our Betta lands as which is insufficient for this, as well as garden. The Betta lands being bollarded in the dry

dry season, do not supply by Sippi
in the hains, we take grass, dorka
earth, stones, thorns for fencing
bamboos, dry firewood wild
fruits, and wood for agricultur-
-al and domestic purposes
from the forest free of charge.
We require right of ways
thro' forest No: 139 by two
different paths to Bellalli
& Sirida, also to water in
the stream bounding the north
side of this forest.
The forest No: 138 to Selur
and Adanhalli and to water
near Survey No: 75.
In Nos: 123, 125 by two different
paths to Hilal and by one to
Honnadi, also to water near
Survey No: 83. We also require
right of way by the most
convenient

convenient paths to the different hamlets of our own Village. There are no places of public resort in our forest to which require right of way.

Witness No: 2. Timaya Hegde bin Ganbaya Hegde.

Do No: 3. Ganap Bhat bin Narna Bhat.

Do No 4. Timaya Hegde bin Venkap Hegde.

We approve of the statements for rights and privileges by witness No: 1. and have nothing further to add.

signed R. T. Bangale
Forest S. Officer
Kanara

Settlement

The notified area = 327a - 16.
Nos: 67, 68, 69, 70, 24, have all been resigned they are for the most part isolated, and should be

be included in the forest. Unassessed, villages up Jank Nos: 132. to be given in exchange for Survey Nos: 85, 86, 87, which are situated in the midst of Reserved forest where it is undesirable that cultivation should be encouraged. House-site, fruit-tree, and grass lands to be separately measured and disforested adjoining Survey Nos. 18, (3, 126) 130, 79, 80, 81 (92-89). An isolated No: 16 to be taken up hereafter. The result of these proposals will be to add about 9 acres to the forest area.

I propose classifying as "protected forest" Survey No: 30, and the portions of Survey Nos: 134, 138, 123, 125, which are situated around, and between the various cultivated valleys. Grazing and the usual privileges

privileges to be permitted within this area the Forest Department not to close more than one third at any one time, unless [redacted] indent be granted elsewhere. Reserved Nos: 5-4 I declare to be free of rights, also the reserved portions of Nos: 123, 125, 138, 139, with the exception of right of way as above recorded.

Dharwar, 1st Sept 1888. Sd/ R. J. Wingate
Forest Officer
Kanara.

(True copy) Wingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

No. 24.

Proceedings held before R. J. Brigate Esquire, K. S. C. S. Officer at Karwar, in connection with Forest Settlement of Byaranbi Taluka Sirsi.

Camp Soida May 28th 1888.

Village officers statement.

Mahableshwar Shivantaya Venkaya Hegde bin Venkaya Hegde patel } Present.

The Notification published in the Government Gazette dated 20th January 1887 was published by us throughout the Village.

The population of Byaranbi is (144). There are (203) cattle out of which (56) are agricultural. The garden area = 42 acres 17 guntas. The Betta area = 235 acres, 34 guntas. or about 5½ acres of Betta to 1 acre of garden.

There are (11) assessed waste lands out of which (6) have been gazetted

gazetted as proposed forest.
The forest area exclusive of Betta
= 366 ac, 12 guntas.
No free grazing assignment was
made at the time of Survey or
Settlement, nor has any temporary
arrangement been made since
on this account.
Statement of the Rayats.-
Witness No: I Narayanappa bin
Ganahaya, age 43, on S. A.
Our cattle graze throughout the
forest. The Betta areas afford an
insufficient grazing for all
the cattle. We pay the usual
grazing fees. We have always
been in the habit of cutting
soppu for manure in the
open forest during the rains.
Our Betta lands would not stand
lopping both in the fine weather
and in the rains as well. We
have hitherto enjoyed the privileges
of

of taking earth, grass, stones, thorns, kalmboos, dry fire wood, and wood for agricultural and domestic purposes, for our own particular use, from the forest free of charge. We have been warned by the forest authorities not to cut bamboos during the rains, but no one has ever been prosecuted on this account, our cultivation would suffer if the privilege be disallowed. We require right of way thro' forest No: 130, to Byrambi. Thro' forest No: 17 to Sirsi and Sonda made road, leading also to watering place for cattle near the main line, thro' forest No: 113 to Hulgol, Malkanthop Galikop and Jargod. The road to Jargod also leads to hot weather watering place near Survey No: 118. There is no place of public resort

in

to our forest to which we require right of way.

Witness No 2 Narappa bin Krishnappa,
Do No: 3 Ganapathi bin Maribhat
Do No 4. Subaya bin Sanjeeva

We approve of the statement for rights and privileges by witness No 1. and have nothing further to add. Signed J. P. T. Bingate.
Forest S. Officer,

Settlement.

The notified area = 631 a — 8 g.
one half only of Survey Nos: 132, 133, 134, & 136 should be taken for forest The lower halves of adjoining the cultivation are urgently required as "help lands." They should be separately measured and disforested.

Village site in Betta No 43, to be separately measured and dis-forested, also house site and fruit-tree Garden adjoining S. No:

118, 119, 141. The result of these proposals will be to reduce the forest area by about 20 acres.

I propose on classifying as Protected the whole forest area with the exception of the grazing and the portion of Survey Nos. 113, situated to the East of Survey Nos. 114, 115. Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted in the protected area, no portion of which should be closed by the forest Department unless an equivalent be granted elsewhere, with the exception of rights of way as above recorded, I declare the reserved forest to be free of rights.

Dharwar 2d Sept. 1888
August 31st 1888

R. J. Brigade
Forest Officer
Kanara.

(True Copy)
R. J. Brigade
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

No 25.

Proceedings held before R. J. Bingate Esquire, Forest S. Officer Kanara, in connection with the Forest Settlement of Village Sadáśivalli Sirsi Taluka

Canara Londa, May 20th 1888.

Village Officers statement.

Mahableshwar Shiva Sáulekha Subaya Hegde Sirsi Revenue Accountant

The Notification published in the Government Gazette dated 20th January 1887 concerning proposed forest was published by us throughout the Village. The population of Sadáśivalli is (470). There are (460) cattle, out of which (171) are agricultural.

The garden area = 96 ac - 16 guntas.
The Betta area = 486 ac - 35 guntas.
or about 7 acres of Betta to (1) of Garden

There are (66) assessed waste Nos: out of which (35) have been gazetted as proposed forest.

The

The forest area exclusive of Betta
lands = 3219 ac — 35 guntas.

Statement of the Rayats.

Witness No. 1. Shivaramshegde bin
Parmeshwar Hegde-age
35 — o. S. a.

Our cattle graze on the Betta
lands and in the other forests
immediately surrounding our
various hamlets. There is not
sufficient grazing in the Betta
lands for all the cattle. We have
always been in the habit of
cutting Soppu in the other forest
during the Rains for manuring
purposes. The forest authorities
have told us not to cut outside
our Betta but we have no help
for it, as Betta lands will not
stand a double cutting. We have
hitherto enjoyed the privileges
of cutting bamboo, grass, earth,
stones, thorns, bamboos, firewood,
and wood for agricultural and
domestic

domestic purposes, for our own particular needs, from the forest free of Charge. We require right of way through the forest from Mandel-Targod to Selur Bomanhalli by cane road, Byramb Hulgol, Golikop, Bopanhalli, Sadasivalli and Somanhalli; also from Kelgeri-Targod to Bethali-bage. Our cattle use the above roads when going to water in the hot weather at the various streams which suddly our wants.

No free grazing assignments were made at the time of Survey Settlement, nor has any temporary arrangement been made since on this account. We also regain right of way to Hoolenar Katta situated in forest No: 126. We pay the usual grazing fees of As 2 per head of cattle.

Witness No 2. Shankarbhat bin Subbabhat.

Witness No: 3. Ganapbhat bin Limaa Bhat

Do - No: 4. Shambhat bin Putbhat.

We agree with the statement of rights and privileges by ex witness No: I. and have nothing further to add, except that our Betta assignments are ex insufficient.

Settlement Pejara by R. J. Brigate Forest S. Officer,

The notified area = 3904 a " Old garden No. 100, isolated and lying waste, should be taken up. Nos 110, 116, 223, 222, 221, 220, 119, 214, 208, 209, 260, 261, 425, 427, 420, 430, are urgently required for cultivation; many of these have houses, fruit-trees, old cultivation &c, and they would add little value to the forest, excepting a small area, they should all be disforested.

House-sites, grass lands &c

adjoining Survey Nos: 440, 442, 328, 337, 336, 43, 118, 120, 112, 99, 62, bounded by trenches and hedges, should be separately measured & erected

The result of these proposals is to reduce the forest area by about 110 acres. Isolated No: 305, 279, should be included in the forest and isolated No 340 should be taken up hereafter.

I propose classifying as a protected forest all Betta lands together with Survey Nos: 421, 243, 53, 448, 121, 125, 126, 441, 135, and 437, 307, 421, 344, in part measuring in the aggregate about 1860 acres.

Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted within this area, The Forest Department not to close more than 1/3 at any one time, unless an equivalent be granted elsewhere. All is evergreen.

ever-greens, and Nos: 306, 339, 437, and Nos: 307, 344, in part to be reserved. The right of grazing 25 head of cattle in reserved Nos: 307, 339, together with the usual privileges to be conceded to the inhabitants of the isolated hamlet Basangadi; With these exceptions and with the exceptions of rights of way above recorded I declare the Reserved forest to be free of rights.

Sharwar 3rd Aug R. J. Feingate,
August 31st 1888. Forest S. Officer.

(True copy)

R. Feingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

No. 29.

Proceedings held before R. T. Burgate Esquire Forest Settlement Officer Kanara in connection with the Forest Settlement of Village Kainkli, Sirsi Taluka.

Camp Manchikeri, May 23rd 88.

Village Officers statement.

Subrao Govind accountant
Parsu Hegde Bin Ganeshaya Hegde. Patel. } Present.

The notification published in the Government Gazette dated the 20th January 87, was published in the Village by us.

The population of Kainkli is (409). There are (703) cattle out of which (153) are agricultural. No free grazing assignment was made at the time of Survey Settlement, nor has any been made since.

The whole garden area = 64 acres
- 27 gunthas

the Betta area = 390 ac = 7 gunts.
or (6) acres of Betta to (1) ps
garden. The forest area exclusive
of Betta = 353-4 ac + There is besides
ac
ergo
total 3571

There are (25) assumed waste Nos: out
of which (8) Nos: have been gazetted
as proposed forest.

Statement of the Rayats
witness No: I. Surap Negde his
Ganak Negde, age 30 on
S. C.
Our cattle graze throughout
the Betta lands, and in the Govt
Forest surrounding our respective
hamlets, and in the forest
near watering places, by the
Bedati and Nyarinani halas,
we pay the usual grazing
fees. We have always been
in the habit of cutting
Soppu in the Kanis, in the
forest outside of our Betta
lands.

the forest authorities interfere with our cutting in the forest, but we continue to do so notwithstanding as our cultivation would otherwise suffer. We have hitherto enjoyed the privileges of taking dooa grass, earth stones, thorns, bamboos, dry firewood and wood for agricultural & domestic purposes from the forest for our own particular wants, free of charge.

We require right of way thro' forest No: 87 from Kanapli to Sunnibeed Hangue and by two different roads to water at the Nyarmaun Nalla. In forest No: 151 from Sunnibeed to Kumbar Kulé and by the same road to the Nyarmaun Nalla. Thro' forest

Nos:

Nos: 214, 201, 197, 200, to Alwad and Chikotti. Thro' forest Nos: 53, 182, to water in the Bedati Kala and thro' Nos: 87, 53, and 68 to water at the Kyasinani Kala. Thro' No: 151 from Kumbarkuli to Kandoor and thro' the same number to Talgod.

Thro' forest Nos: 151, and 170, to Adajeddi and to water in the Bedati Kala. Thro' forest Nos: 68 173 to Hakaljeddi Sirsiamane and to the Bedati Kala. We also require right of way to annuin Kitta in forest No: 194. There is no other place of public resort in our forest.

Witness No: 2 Venkap Hegde
his Ganapaya Hegde
Do — No: - 3 Subaya Hegde his
Gopal Hegde.
Do — No. 4. Rayabhat his
Ganapi bhat.

We approve of the statement of rights and privileges by entries Nos: I and have nothing further to add.

-igned/ R. J. Pringle.
Forest Settlement Off.

Settlement. Kanan
a 1 — 9.

The notified area = 5079 — 10
House-sites and grass-lands, adjoin, survey Nos: 82, 85, 84, 81, 80, 192, 190, 191, 54, 53, 148, 159, 137, 138, 133, 134, 135, 114, 115, 126, should be separately measured and assessed. Waste No: 186 should be included in forest also, 193, 183, 181, the Khatedars of which, promise to resign. Nos: 178, 179, 172, 166, should be taken up hereafter. These Nos: are all situated in Mid. Forest. Betta No: 219, 220, should also be included. The result of these proposals will be to add to the forest area about 31-16 a.

J

I propose to classify as protected forest all Bitta lands together with Survey Nos: 87, 201, 214, 194, 53 and the portions of Survey Nos: 68, 191, lying east of the Rudramani Kala and measuring in all about 2333a. Grazing and the usual privileges to be permitted within this area, the Forest Department not to close more than 1/3 at any one time, unless they grant an equivalent elsewhere. I propose to reserve the remaining forest granting the right of grazing to (15) head of cattle in the Reserved portion of No: 151 and the exercising of the usual privileges thereto to the inhabitants of the hamlet situated in the Reserve. The grazing of (12) head of cattle and similar concessions to the above, made to the inhabitants of the hamlet situated in Nos

170.

170. The grazing of (20) head of cattle and similar concessions to the inhabitants of hamlets situated in Reserved Area 180 with three exceptions, and in exception of rights of way recorded above, I declare the Reserve to be free of rights

Khamar
August 29
1888.

Signed R. J. Brigade
Forest Settlement Officer
Kaira.

(True copy)

R M Brigade
Forest Settlement Officer
Kaira

No. 41.

Proceedings held before R. J. Wingate Esquire, Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara in connection with the forest Settlement of Village Bilki Sirsi Taluka.

Camp Bilki May 28th 1888.

Village officers' statement.

Subrao Govind accountant
Rambhat bin Narasabhat Patel
Bhimbhat

The notification published in the Govt Gazette dated the 22nd December 87 was published by us throughout the Village. Bilki has a population of (131). There are (109) cattle, out of which (20) are agricultural.

No free grazing assignment was.

X Volofica-tion ch 8650 7.12.87/28-5764/87 copy put up

was made at the time of
Survey Settlement, nor has any
been made since.

No. Garden — No. Betta.

" " (½) acre waste
Nos: out of which (5) have
been gazetted as proposed
forest.

The forest area = 35-39.[a] — 11. Gunters.

Statement of the Rayats.

witness No I. Bhau Gowda
bin Hari Gowda, age 35.
on S. a.

Our cattle graze in the jungles
most conveniently situated
to our respective hamlets. They
water in the hot weather at the
Dabji, Majji and Kavalgi halas.
We pay the usual grazing
fees. We have hitherto enjoyed
the privileges of taking as

Soppus

soppu, Dorku, grass, earth stones
thorns for fencing, fibre for ropes,
dry-firewood, and wood for
Agricultural and domestic purposes
for our particular wants, from
the forest free of Charge
We require right of way
thro' forest No 2, by the forest
road to Iranchikeri, also to
Manihalli, and to water in
the Dabji Rala. Thro' forest No:
37 to Kerihosahelli and water
in the Dabji Rala. Thro' forest
No: 48, from Bilki to Chick
Bilki, and by way of Jedgin
=kop thro' forest No: 56 to
Durant Bommanhalli and
water in the Kavalgi and
Majji Ralas. also thro' forest
No: 56, from Jedginkop, to
Jogadmani. Thro' forest No:
48

48 and 57 to Kolgeri and thro'
forest No: 48 to Bhumanhali.
We also require right of way
to Durga Devi Katta in
f.no. 15 - 4 - 1 to Ramya
Dev simplie in forest No: 3.
Witness No: 2 Smt. Hegde bin
Subbaya Hegde -
Do - No: 3 Satia bin Balekia
We approve of the statement
for rights and privileges in
the forest by witness Prot. and
have nothing further to add.

Signed / R. J. Wingate
Forest S. Officer,

Settlement.

The notified area = 35-5 a - 3 3
No. 52 is occupied and
was illegally notified, it
should be disforested. Nos:
42 45 - are more or less cr
isolated

isolated in the forest & should be taken up hereafter. Present owners are unwilling to give them up. The result of proposals is to add (15) Guntas to the forest area.

I propose to classify as protected forest the portion of forest Nos: 37, 48, & situated between the two cultivated valleys and measuring 668 a 29 g. All the rest of the forest to be reserved. Grazing to be permitted in such portions of the protected forest as may not be closed by the Forest Deptt. An area of not less than 250 acres to be always open. The usual privileges to be granted in the protected areas, the Reserved forest

forest I declare to be free
of rights with the exception
of rights of way noted above.

Dharwar August 27
1888.

sd/ R. J. Mugale
Forest S. Officer

(True copy)

R Mugale
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

No. 44 12/1

Proceedings held before R. J. Wrigate Esquire Forest S. Officer Kanara in connection with forest ~~Dept~~ at ~~the Reedane~~

Sirsi Taluka,
Camp Bilki, May 28th/88.

Witness No: I. Ban Gowda, ben: Ban Gowda of Bilki age 35 - on S. a.

Madangi is deserted. There is only one road that I know of passing thro' the forest, that from Shirsal to Ganachelli and so on to the forest Depôt at Kátúr. This road is necessary to people of the surrounding villages. I know of no other rights that the people have in the forest.

Signed R. J. Wrigate,
Forest S. Officer

Settlement.

The notified area = 2.39 = 3 a. 2

Jauk No: 2 situated in Mid forest

forest should be included in the same. Forest No: 5 has not been gazetted by mistake, it should now be notified the remaining portion is to add to the forest area as 5-18, 22-a-9. The village is deserted and people have no rights or privileges in the forest, with exception of right of way noted above, with this exception I declare the forest to be free of rights and propose that the whole area be reserved.

Dharwar
August 27-/883

Sd/ R.J. Wingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara

(True copy)

R. Wingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

No. 46.

Proceedings held before
R. T. Wingate Esquire
Forest S. D.
in connection with the
forest Settlement of Village
Hotgeri Sirsi Taluka.
Camp Bilki May 28th/88.
Witness No. 1. Bhan Gowda
Hari Gowda, age 35
on S. A.
The village of Hotgeri is
deserted. I know of no rights
in these forests except right
of way from Chinal to
Mundgod via Purant
Bonnahalli and from
Chinal to Sulhalli and
so on to Kátur.

adj R. T. Wingate
F. S. Officer

Settlement

The notified area = 2199 a – 9.
Jamkhoi 2 situated in Mid forest
9 a – 33 has not been gazetted
it should be included
in the forest

The result of my proposals
is to add 2 a – 33. to the forest
I declare the whole area of the
village of Hotgeri to be free
of rights with the exception
of rights of way noted above recorded
and propose that the whole
area be reserved.

Dharwar
August 25 / 88

sd/ R. J. Wingate
Forest S. Officer
Kanara.

(True copy)

R. Wingate
Forest Settlement Officer
Kanara.

Remarks of the Divisional Forest Officer S D Kanara on the Forest Settlement Rpos of 46 villages in the Sirsi Taluka.

Para 4:- A most necessary part of the settlement, the omission of which for so long has been a source of great anxiety to the people and consequent discontent. The house sites contain for the most part fruit trees with only a few jungle trees. It is the practice to recover the value of all trees, on these sites being given for occupation. The people pay readily the value of the jungle trees but grumble at having to pay for the fruit trees, which they have planted & reared themselves. It would give much satisfaction and, I think, would only be fair, were the fruit trees given free with the land. To ~~practically~~ partially recoup the loss and as compensation for the free enjoyment of the land for so long, assessment might be levied on these sites from the year of the Survey settlement. The people would readily agree to this arrangement.

6. If the forests are to be reserved

6.
Except in name, these isolated patches of cultivation must be obtained at any price.
Para 8. The rights and privileges in evergreen forests have already been fixed by Government in Resolution N° 5114 dated 13 October 1871 Vol 128 P.
Para 9. I quite concur in his Bengal's Bros remarks under free grazing. If his proposals are not approved, the only other practical plan is to allow the agricultural cattle to graze free and to charge double for the others.
Paras 12 & 13 Express my views entirely
Para 15. The agricultural purposes for which wood is to be given free should be defined, otherwise it will be sought to include boats, carts &c under this privilege. These, though used for taking manure to the fields, are principally kept for purposes of trade to take produce to market & for hire to those who do not possess them. The agricultural purposes for which, I think, wood should be given free are:
(1) plough, (2) yoke, (3) pole, (4) cross beams of cart frames, (5) Harrows of various kinds,

(6). Palm trees for preparing fields for seed, (7) instrument used for sowing seeds, (8) palm trees for watercourses, (9) buckets made of the stems of palm trees, (10) instrument for taking the husks off the Cocoanuts, (11) troughs, (12) poles fixed in the ground for use in threshing rice and grain, (13) wood for frames to thresh paddy on, (14) mallet, (15) stakes and thorns for fences, (16) stakes &c for constructing dams across water courses, (17) parts of sugar cane mills except rollers, (18) troughs for keeping jaggery, (19) a semi-circular piece of wood or plank to draw together grain after threshing, (20) long pole to draw together grass &, (21) a block of wood which is tied round the waist and to which the sickle is hung.

I do not quite understand what Mr Nugate means by "wood for domestic purposes" unless it be firewood, which of course should be given free except in the case of Kirivi which is a trading centre and people mostly by merchants.

"Digging trenches & building walls round betta lands." — There are many

objectionable to this privilege, the chief of which is that one class of cultivator & already a highly privileged class — the garden cultivator — would be favoured to the detriment of his poorer neighbourers. Beginning with the Southern & Western villages under report, where the reserves end, and continuing in the same direction for the rest of the Sirsi Talooka & right through the Siddapur Talooka, are situated the Supari gardens. Along this tract, half & in many villages, especially in the Siddapur Talooka, nearly the whole of the forest area is assigned for "Betta". Were this privilege conceded the grazing would be left in the hands of the garden cultivators, & the other ryots and their tenants, would be at their mercy, and have to submit to any extortion that was put upon them. Every tenant, even the poorest possesses at least a cow or two or a pair of buffaloes & he would either have to get rid of them or else pay

the garden cultivator what he chooses to ask for their grazing (a reference to the state of things described in para 10 of mr Wingates reports). An instance of this also that has already arisen & is now the subject of enquiry. A garden cultivator digs by stealth a ditch round his "betta" & his neighbours have petitioned that the ditch be filled in as their grazing rights in Government forests (of which all bettas form part) have been interfered with.

There are also numerous rights of ways through betta lands, which ditches would seriously obstruct & which would lead to much ill feeling between the villagers. As an example of how they treat each other when they get a chance a correspondence now going on clearly shows. In 1883 a circular dated 28th June 1883 was passed jointly by the Collector & the Conservator allowing as a

Encroachments amongst other
privileges, the privilege of fencing in "Latta"
land to grow grass. In accordance with
this circular a man made a fence round
two Latta. Through this Latta runs the
only path from his neighbours house to
Verdi. This neighbour naturally wants
free way to and from his house. The
man refuses to grant the petition
even a made to the Forest Department
of the Conservator in his vernacular
No 173 dated 8th may 1886 directed that the
path should be left open. The man
still refuses to take down his fence
unless the path is fenced in on both sides
through the whole length of his Latta.
A more monstrous piece of "Zulum"
it would be difficult to imagine: that
a ryot paying taxes equally with his
neighbours should have his right of way
closed and then be told that to cross
Government waste land he must make
a fence so that another may have

a good crop of grass on land which he pays an assessment for whatever.

From a Departmental view also there are many objections to the forests being covered with a net work of ditches & to the growth of grass on Betta lands being promoted. A large portion of the herdas are collected on Betta land, if the grass is high they cut off and number remain uncollected. The herdas fall from the trees from October onwards & as grass is never cut before December a large portion of the crop would be lost & a proportionate amount of revenue. The poor people too employed by the Department to collect the herdas would be afraid to enter the Betta lands if surrounded by ditches. The only way they could get to them in many villages would be through the gardens & the cultivators would at once accuse them of coming there to steal & would threaten them with criminal proceed-

for trespass. I have often been told by the birds collectors that they are afraid to enter on "betta" lands.

Further, supervision would be rendered extremely difficult were ditches dug all over the forests, and the time of the guards would be greatly wasted. Every half mile or so, they would be pulled up by a ditch, would have to descend into the garden in the valley, ascend into the next betta, descend again & so on. The effect therefore on the birds collection of allowing ditches to be dug, would be a serious falling off in the quantity collected & a corresponding loss of revenue

Betta lands are assigned to the garden cultivators to pollard the trees for leaf manure & for nothing else, nor do they pay any assessment for them. Formerly grass had very little value, vide Mr Mugatti's remark under "free grazing". Now that there are good roads all over the

District to connect with which the outlying villages make roads of their own, the price of grass has remunerately and for armies of bullocks round Sirsi grass is brought here for sale. The normal price of grass in Sirsi is Rs 3 per thousand bundles, rising in the months of may & June to Rs 5 & unattainable altogether during the monsoon. From this may be learnt the real reason why the garden cultivators must be surrounded their "bettas" with ditches.

It may be said, and the garden cultivators occasionally say so themselves, that they cannot be expected to protect or increase the trees in their "bettas" lands if they are not allowed benefit them. Among the thousand of "betta" lands I visit every year, I have never yet seen one tree planted or the slightest indication of any thing being done to promote their growth, though the

December of 1883, has been in force all
these years and they might have made
a beginning. Any way if they show any
disobedience in future, it is not likely
the Forest Department would stand in
their way, but will give them every
assistance & encouragement. The
fire lines they are ever likely to plant
at one time, they can fence in with
thorns & stakes that they are allowed
to take from the jungles free, & if
at any time they undertake planting
on a larger scale, a certain area
can be fenced off & all the trees are
beyond being damaged.

D. D. Cumming

Divisional Forest Officer S.D.

Kanara

No. 22 of 1889.

Camp Sidapur 8th January 1889.

Remarks of the Collector of Kanara on the Forest Settlement Report of 46 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka.

Para 4 (a). The proposal made by Mr. Pringle of opening and letting out these strips would be conducive alike to the interest of close conservancy as to that of the Ryots and the cost being trifling I support the arrangement.

Para 9. Free grazing.

I approve of Mr. Pringle's proposal to provide ample grazing ground for the local cattle on payment of a small fee If free grazing ground is demarkated it only benefits a few ryots who are fortunate in having their holdings adjoining the free ground and is

is of no use to the remaining.
Here only remains the alternative
of allowing free grazing of a
certain number of head of
cattle to each ryot in proportion
to his holding. This would re-
quire great supervision and
is not I think necessary.

Para - 11. Betta lands - the proposals
has the Collectors concurrence.

Mr Woodrows remarks.
on para 4.-

Something may be levied
in the shape of occupancy price
as the land built upon and
planted is Government and
the ryots have enjoyed it rent
free all this time.

Mr Mr on paras - If the plan of
exempting agricultural cattle
from payment of fee is to be
adopted a standard must
be

be fixed to know how many head of cattle are required for agricultural purposes for 10 acres of land otherwise much will be left to discretion & there will be no check left on the village officers

Vide Dr. on 15 - Trenches round Betta

These would be objectionable for the reasons given by Mr Woodrow - If necessary fences might be adopted, opening for passage being made by the holder at his own expense

C. Ballantine
Collector of
Kanara.

Below No 22 of the 8th January 1889 of the Collector of Kanara

No 5331 of 1888/89.

Camp Tattihalla Kanara Districts 4th March 1889.

Forwarded to the Commissioner Southern Division.

* together with all the appendices and the Map.

House sites

2 Every body admits that these should be demarcated and excluded from the forest-area.

Byan and Bet lands.

3. It would have made the distribution of these lands much clearer if they had been separately coloured on the maps.

4 I agree with the Divisional Officer and the Collector that bet should not be demarcated by means of ditches. The people are in the habit of digging ditches 5–10 feet deep and broad, round their

their holdings and wish to extend the practice to all land to any part of the produce of which they think they can establish a claim. In many instances ditches have been dug round forest with a view to using them as proof of the right of user in the enclosed area when the Settlement-Officer comes round.

5. In Bet-land, the occupants have only a right to the lopp'ings of unreserved trees growing in the holding. Grass and every thing else on the holding, belongs to Government; whilst, in Byan-(Ben-) lands, all, except reserved, trees and these may be bought-up by the occupant — belong to the ryot. The Byan is generally supposed to be required simply for the supply of grass for manure; and Bet for green leaves for the same purpose, although both descriptions of property are useful for both purposes. Evidently, it is necessary that Byan

should

should be demarcated as that
Belt should be demarcated, by
the fifty-feet clearing round
holdings, which is permitted to
be made free of charge under the
rules, is not demarcated although
used as, and called, Byam. It
generally holds a considerable
quantity of brushwood and
tree-growth. The rule that peop
may clear away the forest within
50 feet of their holdings, is one
which the cultivator knows
how to take advantage of, and
the 50 feet are apt to grow into 50
The concession was made no-
minally to enable him to keep
animals from his crops. It is
little or no good to him for that
purpose, but it enables him to
get a good supply of grass or
Sapan close to his holding and that
is the reason why he avails him-
self of the privilege.

Other proposed
protected forest

6. Should, in my opinion, be
"reserved". All rights and
privileges

privileges now exercised in them can, if necessary, be continued, but, since bet and byan have been conceded to cultivators in special areas, there appears to be no necessity to continue these privileges elsewhere. According to Mr Wingate, the area of bet in the 33 villages in which it has been allotted amounts to nearly half the entire forest area, and besides this bet, there are large areas of Byan. I cannot conceive why Mr Wingate has recommended that permission to lop trees should be conceded outside the bet and byan lands. It is meaningless to give people lands specially for bet; to demarcate them, and then to allow bet-holders to take lopp'ings from the forest. But this is what his proposals, as in para 15 come to, and what is sanctioned by the rules owing to their vagueness.

7. It is certainly now Customary

customary to allow the forest to be lopped, and the portions lopped are generally undistinguishable from the lopped forest on bet-land. I enclose a sketch of a bit of forest near Manchikeri as an example of how forests are treated by garden-cultivators. It will be perceived that lopping and pollarding have been carried out in the same barbarous manner as that in which it is usual (although quite contrary to rules) to lop and pollard trees on bet-land, and this example is typical of the way in which forests are treated by planters in the Sirsi-district. Mr. Wingate's recommendation that rules should be made to regulate loppings on bet-land is no doubt desirable in the interest of garden-cultivators themselves. I do not know to what extent it will be possible to enforce restrictions, especially with village officers who allow every conceivable irregularity

irregularity - such as the digging of trenches through protected forest and the cutting of reserved trees - to go on unchecked and unreported.

These forests [illegible] riddled with rights or privileges - it is impossible to say which, unless they are settled under Chapter II of the Forest Act. If this is not done, there is no saying to what extent new rights may grow up. To take an example of how a privilege may expand, I may cite the following circumstance which occurred recently and which is not an isolated one.

Q. Professional graziers are not allowed to graze cattle in the forests of Kanara, but in spite of this prohibition they frequently smuggle in cattle. Lately, one of these men brought in a herd of 150 buffaloes and cows, and was ordered off. Instead of

removing

removing the cattle, he went off to a local resident and sold to him (on paper) the whole herd for Rs 1000 or about 7 Rupees a head. The local resident then produced the sale-deed and demanded that his cattle should be allowed to graze in the forest. The price per head was so small that the sale must have been fictitious, and got up to enable the real owner to pasture his cattle in the forest. The fee charged by the Forest Department is so small that the local resident might easily benefit by such an arrangement. Any owner would no doubt readily pay one rupee a head, and more, for the privilege of grazing his cattle if he could not get it from the Forest Department at local rates.

10. I see no objection to allowing village cattle to be grazed in the forest, but the number should be based on the number

number of the present stock,
and each village-community
should be granted ~~[illegible]~~
grazing for that number only.
Other rights should be settled
on the same principle "
are allowed, and demand of
right to be allowed, to take
earth from the forest at the edge
of their plantations. This means
an extension of a garden by,
it has been estimated, one gunta
yearly, and an extension of
the cropped area appertaining
to each garden by one acre in
8 years, on the assumption
that an acre of garden requires,
on an average, 5 cart loads and so
the evil grows in a geometrical
ratio. The Director of Agriculture
would no doubt say that the in-
crease is so slight that it need
not be considered. That is
not my view because an evil
which is allowed to grow even
by infinitesimal annual incre-
ments is just as great an
evil

evil to a person who never dies
a one that advances by leaps
and bounds, and the position
of the State is of course quite
similar to that of an indivi-
dual so situated.

11. Numerous other vague
concessions are demanded of
right, and, I think, therefore, that
a just limit should be fixed
beyond which private rights
shall not go, that all rights
should be determined, and that
concessions which are not rights
should be judicially recorded
as privileges only. This object
can only be attained by reser-
ving the forest.

Firewood for boiling Sapari.

12. At present this is procured
from the thick branches derived
from loppings, nominally for
use as fuel. It is a question
whether people should be allowed
this wood free, or not. By boiling
the value of Sapari is increased
2–3 fold. The present price of

of Supari is 40-50 rupees per Khandi for unboiled and 80-120 for boiled. Four tons of wood are required to boil one ton of Supari, and in addition to this amount, a quantity of wood is used for drying the nuts.

13 It is admitted on all hands, that the bet-lands cannot stand this drain, and the first rule for regulating the lopping of trees, if any are ever made, will be that only one year old twigs shall be cut. The question would then arise, "where are the people to get firewood for boiling Supari"? There could be but one answer to this question The wood could be procured only from the forest-area properly so-called, and there appears to me to be no reason why planters should not be made to pay for it. The assessment on bāgāyat is Rs 10-14: the profits, say, Rs 200. Surely the

ornaments

occupants could, and would, pay for firewood from Government forests, which doubles the value of their commodity.

14. Nevertheless, I would prefer to let them continue the present practice of lopping trees close to the stem on bet-lands, and of taking the wood free, because I think that, in the first place, it would be impossible to define at all accurately what cuttings could be legitimately made under the rules, and this difficulty would lead to endless feuds between the guardians of the forests and the cultivators. In the second place, I think that, even with the very best intentions, the cultivators would find it very difficult to snip off the ends of branches, and that their coolies, from sheer carelessness would constantly transgress the law, and thereby get their masters into difficulty. In the third place

place I think the granting of the unrestricted concession of lopping unreserved trees in bet- and beyan-land would be an excellent opportunity for stopping the lopping of trees & the cutting of green brushwood in the forest proper.

15. It must be admitted that if the existing mode of lopping bet-forest continues at the present rate, the result will be complete destruction of the trees. There will be a gradual shrinkage in the area of cultivated garden-land unless fresh bet be given out: the revenue of Government will diminish: and a few hundred Kavirks may have to convert their garden-land into rice land. But, I think, a diminution of the garden area is devoutly to be desired on grounds of national economy. It can never be to the interest of the State to bolster up an industry which if continued on its present scale must some day

day cause the denudation of the
surrounding country, and which
must then itself perish. Practi-
cally the whole forest-clad area
of Siddāpūr (a large proportion
of the forest-area has been already
denuded) and most of that
of Sirsi, present in the month
of March the appearance shewn
in the sketch I enclose. The in-
ference I draw from this state
of things is, that either the forests
must disappear, or the garden
area must be diminished.

16. Mr. Wingate seems to think
that, in the Kanara-ghats, it
would suffice simply to pro-
tect lands from man and beast
to ensure rapid reboisement.
This notion is quite opposed
to experience, as every body
knows who has tried the plant-
ing-up of kumri-lands. A
dense growth of grass, where-
ever soil still remains, chokes
all seedlings: a violent monsoon
shakes the life out of the plants;

and

ued 80–300 inches of rain wash-
s the soil from their roots. The
nly condition under which re-
generation of trees can be ef-
fected on these ghats, are those
n which the young growth is
protected from weeds and
weather, and the soil retained
by the overgrowth until the
young crop has firmly esta-
blished itself. Even when con-
ditions are otherwise favour-
able, but the forest has opened
t sufficiently to allow grass
: come up freely, regeneration
s very uncertain; a fact which
may be easily verified by
amining any grassy por-
ons of the forest which have
en continuously protected.
I do not think that denuded
ts of land, except in unusually
favourable situations, which
.. d. not be considered, is likely
be reboised, but I daresay
at many bet-lands might
be

be much improved by judicious management, which presupposes much self-denial and some expense on the part of the owner.

17. The conclusion, therefore, that I feel forced to draw from an examination of these forests is that the propagation or preservation of the trees on bet-lands is extremely problematical, and that it is perhaps not worth while to make lopping-rules which will create a great deal of discontent, constant tension between the Forest Department and the planters, and be very difficult to enforce. What I recommend is the clearing of the forest proper of rights to green leaves and wood. Hitherto, the cultivators have hacked about the trees wherever they liked in the forest-clad area, and been free to remove the wood and leaves

for

for boiling sugar and Cutcherie. This practice should be stopped in the forest proper, but continued in respect of the loppings of unreserved trees in auxiliary Land. The privileges in the forest should be confined to dry wood, of which there is plenty, and no wood should be taken from it for purposes of trade. The return to the cultivator for being deprived of lopping-privileges* in the forest-area would be that he would be allowed unfettered control over his own legitimate prāb. A settlement on these lines would be easily effected, now, because people can satisfy their wants from the produce of auxiliary allotments, and, by the time the shoe begins to pinch, they will have become accustomed to the new order of things.

* to which has not the shadow of a claim

Free grazing

Free grazing.

Mr Wingate's remarks are to the point. All District Officers know perfectly well that free-grazing-numbers are ... to the people.

It would never, in my opinion, do to allow agricultural cattle to be grazed free, whilst charging fees for others. The introduction of such a system would certainly lead to fraud. The simplest plan is the best.

Privileges to be exercised in certain portions of the forest only.

I think Mr Wingate's proposal to confine grazing to certain tracts nearest to cultivation a good one, and that the exercise of all other privileges, or rights, should be confined to those portions. Mr Woodrow enumerates in para 15 of his Memorandum

memorandum the articles for which offence wood might be given free. The people should be allowed to help themselves to small dead wood in all open portion of the forest green wood and timber being taken on permit.

Isolated cultivated numbers.

It is desirable that these should be obtained by exchange or purchase.

Extension of Gardenland.

Gardenlands are on the increase about Sonda and Manchikeri. I noticed several places in which rice-land was being turned into bagayat. This is to be deplored considering that it means increased demand for rāb. The practically-unlimited areas open to rāb naturally favour the extension of gardens, the

the nett profits of which are variously estimated at Rs 100-400 per acre. I think Mr Wingate estimates the nett income of a good garden at Rs 200.

Another thing which may favour the extension of gardens is

The principle on which bet and byan are given out.

Cultivators are given all areas for which they can prove wāhiwāt or usage. Now there can be no doubt that in order to prove wāhiwāt, they hack into the forest as far as they are able all round their holdings so that they may be able to prove wāhiwāt when the Settlement-Officer comes round. I lately saw a rice-field in Kulgod, round which the owner had dug a ditch 5 feet deep and broad, with the object of proving his right to

to a large area of fine forest cut off by the ditch and extending for a distance of 100 yards from his holding. The ditch must have been at least 400 yards long, and its construction had not been even reported by a village officer

25 Mr Wingate says he is not in favour of increasing the area of auxiliary lands, but in reality he has largely increased it by giving it out on the wākiwāki system. Colonel Anderson's method was no doubt a good and fair one. He allotted auxiliary lands in proportion to the area of the holding

Record of Settlement

26. Mr Wingate's judicial decisions are so mixed up with his proposals that it is sometimes very difficult to

to disentangle the two. I think it is very necessary that recommendations should be kept quite separate (see for example, Ap.).

should also bear the date of the day on which the papers are sent in, and copies of all decisions adverse to the State should be sent to the Conservator direct, in order that he may have time for appealing under section 16 of the Forest Act.

28. In the settlement under report, Mr. Wingate has decided in favour of grazing-rights in certain areas, in perpetuity, which I feel sure are not valid, but an appeal is time-barred.

29. I would also suggest that the Settlement-Officer should send his reports through the Divisional Officer, the Collector, and the Conservator in the order named, that is, to those on the spot first, and then

them to those more remote.

Forests to be taken in hand next.

30 The remaining areas in Sirsi could, I think, be notified without delay in order that Mr Wingate may be able to commence the settlement in November. Mr. Woodrow might be ordered to make a list of numbers to be gazetted under section 4 of the Act, before the beginning of the monsoon. The people are hacking about the forests to such an extent in their endeavours to improve waḍiwāt that no time should be lost in getting the data prepared for Mr Wingate's selections and settlement.

31. On the completion of Sirsi-taluka, I would recommend that the settlement of Yellapur be taken in hand.

There

There, too, there is a considerable area of garden land.

Promulgation of Rules under section 31 of the Forest Act.

32. When Government has decided on what lines the settlement of this, and other similar tracts in Kanara, shall be carried out, it will, I think, be necessary to draw up rules for the exercise of rights and privileges in reserved and protected forests. So many orders have been issued from time to time by the Conservator, the Collector, and Government that considerable confusion exists as to what privileges may be exercised and to what extent. The application of the Forest Act to our forests has probably rendered invalid many previous orders regarding the exercise of rights and

and privileges in protected forests; and such orders cannot, in my opinion, be brought forward as proof against offenders. For instance, a departmental order exists that only small twigs shall be cut for rab, but it has not the force of law in respect of unreserved trees in protected forest because it is not a rule of Government notified under section 31. The notification of reserved trees under section 29 seems to imply that all unnotified trees may be cut.

Areas selected for forest

33. Mr Hingati's selections differ but slightly from Mr Woodrow's, and I think they may be accepted. A very large proportion of the occupied rice land

is

is not cultivated, and the extension of the occupied area is not likely to increase with the exception of garden land, or [illegible] by, or may to increase, according to the degree of facility which is afforded for procuring fuel. There does not appear to be any dry-crop land under cultivation.

34. The climate is considered extremely unhealthy even for Kanara.

J. A. D. Macgregor

Conservator of Forests S.C.

P.S. If the granting to bet-holders of the exclusive privilege to the grazing in their own bet-lands would induce them to take more care of the trees and to attempt to restock the more open portions of the holding, I would certainly

recommend that the privilege be granted. An occupant cannot be expected to make any persons attempts at reboisement when other people's cattle have the right of entry. Of course, it would not do to grant the privilege in cases in which it could not be given without causing hardship to others, but in the great majority of cases no hardship to any one could result from the measure. It might be granted on the distinct understanding that it would be withdrawn from occupants who did not avail themselves of the privilege for the purpose for which it was granted.

No 1254 of 1889.

From

J. R. Middleton Esquire
Asst Commissioner S. A.

To,

C. G. Blathwayt Esqr
Collector of Kanara

Dharwar 30th April 188

Sir,

In returning the Forest Settlement Report No 133 dated 8th Octo last of 46 villages in Sirsi Taluk with its accompaniments exclud the maps, I have the honor to request the favour of your opinion on the remarks ma by the Conservator of Forests on the subject of Betta and Ben lands.

2 He describes Betta lands

Cons

lands in which the cultivators
to whom they have been assigned
are allowed to take the loppings
of trees. In other
respects they have no other rights
or privileges in these lands than
any resident in the village
has. The Betta lands are included
in the Protected Forest in which
the right of grazing cattle has
been conceded to the Community
and consequently the holder of
Betta land cannot be allowed
as Mr Wingate proposes (para 15)
to dig a trench or put a fence
round it to exclude other people
and their cattle.

3 In the Ben lands the Con-
servator says the holders have

a right to all the trees (excepting reserved ones) to the grass and in fact to everything they produce. If this is the case they must be allowed to fence in Ben lands as they please.

4 Mr Wingate makes no distinction between Betta and Ben lands. I request to be informed whether there is any distinction between them or whether the holders of Betta lands are to be allowed the exclusive right to the grass growing in them.

5 In considering the relative advantages and disadvantages of extending garden cultivation which injures the forest it is necessary to know what revenue the gardens yield. The Conservator

Sales

States in para 13 that the average assessment is Rs 10-14 per acre. I beg to enquire whether this

Yours etc
sd/ J. R. Middleton
Ag Commissioner S. D.

True copy.

Mohan Lal
Ag Commissioner S. D.